FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIAL REBUTTAL TO U.S. ARMS CONTROL CLAIMS

LD131247 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 13 TASS -- Follows the official text of the statement made by the USSR Embassy in the United States of America:

Washington D.C. February 11, 1985. On February 1, 1985 the Department of State made a statement to the Soviet Embassy in connection with the administration's report to the Congress on "Soviet noncompliance" with arms control agreements.

On February 9, 1985 the embassy, on instructions from Moscow, delivered a response to the above statement, in which the Soviet side resolutely rejected as ussubstantiated and groundless the "representations" made to the Soviet Union by a representative of the Department of State in the conversation on February 1. The response further states that it is not the first time that the U.S. Administration has made an attempt to cast aspersion, resorting to all sorts of false assertions, on the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR, or has ascribed to the Soviet side nonexistent violations and failures as far as compliance with arms limitation agreements is concerned. We have already provided a characterization of such unseemly actions by the U.S. That characterization remains totally valid also with regard to what was said on the U.S. side in the conversation mentioned.

Secondly, it is also noted that the U.S. side has neither the moral, nor the formal right to portray itself as a guardian of the agreements, a cavalier attitude toward these agreements being, unfortunately, in recent years an integral part of the policy and practical actions of the U.S.

This is evident in Washington's policy aimed at undermining the 1972 Permanent Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, in the refusal to ratify and the circumvention of the SALT II treaty, the unwillingness to put in force and strictly observe the 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests, the unconstructive position of the U.S. on the subject of a complete ban on chemical weapons and in the open sabotage of the Helsinki process of strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

It is a matter of major and important issues of principle, and the position of the U.S. Administration has taken with regard to these issues cannot help but cause profound concern and condemnation. All this, as well as specific questions arising in this connection, has been brought to the attention of the U.S. Administration by the Soviet side on more than one occasion, specifically, in aide memoire of January 27 and the TASS statement of October 21, 1984.

However, no intelligible answer to the matters that we raised has been forthcoming so far from the American side. The Soviet side expects that the administration will, after all, draw proper conclusions and that it will take specific steps in order to correct the situation and to cease its actions which run contrary to the international obligations incumbent on it.

Publishing all sorts of "reports" containing inventions about the policy of the other side, however, in no way relieves the U.S. Administration of its eminent duty to observe the international obligations in an honest and consistent manner.

Thirdly, the response states that the questions of compliance with the existing agreements on the limitation of strategic arms should not be discussed for the sake of doubtful propaganda effect, rather, it should be done solely in order to ensure a normal functioning of those agreements and accords.

The Soviet side would like it to be recalled that it is for these purposes that the mechanism of the Standing Consultative Commission has been established. The Soviet side operates in that commission with these purposes in mind. It is prepared in the future also to engage in businesslike cooperation with the American side in that commission.

The response finally stresses that one cannot help but come to the conclusion that the aforementioned actions of the U.S. side are only capable of putting in doubt its intentions with regard to the existing arms limitation agreements and to reaching such agreements in the future. At any rate, this does not contribute to a favorable atmosphere for the forthcoming negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. As a matter of fact, the American side should be no less interested than the Soviet side in the positive outcome of these negotiations.

ADELMAN ACCUSED OF 'LYING' ON ARMS CONTROL

LD131453 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1038 GMT 13 Feb 85

["Adelman: He Knows He's Lying"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more obvious it is that Washington, while not being ungenerous in "peacemaking statements," is in fact continuing the policy of spiraling the arms race and whipping up tension, the more vigorously certain circles in the United States try to cover up and disguise the militaristic essence of their policy with farfetched accusations against the Soviet side. Further evidence of this is the statement by K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who is in Geneva, and who claimed in an interview with NBC-TV that, allegedly, the Soviet Union "violated existing agreements on arms control."

The fabrication is not new: Similar fictions have been distributed recently by the White House, too. But they were short-lived: Authoritative experts and press organs -- including in the West -- stated that the USSR strictly and unswervingly fulfills the commitments it has undertaken, and if anyone in Washington did want to put himself forward as a veritable "keeper of international law and legislation", then he might find more than enough facts of violation of international treaties -- not fictional but real ones -- in American foreign policy practice. This is indeed the case. It is demonstrated by Washington's refusal to ratify and its evasion of the SALT II treaty, its unwillingness to enforce and strictly observe the 1974 Treaty on Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests, the United States' negative position on the question of a complete ban on chemical weapons, and the frank sabotage of the Helsinki process of strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe. None other than the United States, which has mounted intensified preparations for "star wars", has embarked on undermining the permament Soviet-U.S. treaty of 1972 on antimissile defense.

But what are facts to Mr Adelman and those of his ilk? They are not interested in facts. They would like, with the help of slanders against the USSR, to dismantle and bury the international treaties on arms limitation under the pretext of their ineffectiveness.

The fabrications of Adelman and company of course, are not by accident being exaggerated so actively precisely now, when the draft budget for fiscal 1986 is being discussed by the U.S. Congress. This provides for allocations of $313 billion for military purposes, a record sum in the country's history. Help in "pushing" this militaristic budget through Congress is one of the tasks of those who spread lies. Another task is that of casting aspersions -- from the very start -- on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and of sowing doubt on the possibility and usefulness of accords with the Soviet Union.

"One of the reasons one should not hurry with the talks is that in democratic states such talks usually lead to a reduction in the level of outlays on military programs," Mr Adelman once said frankly. "People say: Why do we need to increase military spending when we are holding talks with the Russians?" "Talks on limiting nuclear weapons are just a trick which we have been forced to resort to in order to calm the American people and the European allies." This is yet another highly eloquent revelation from this same "guardian of international legality" which speaks for itself. Pharisaism, two-facedness, and the fabrication of lies -- this is Mr Adelman's political style. He knows he is lying and he continues to lie, forgetting that lies -- even when broadcast by NBC -- remain lies and nothing else....

REAGAN COMMENTS ON SDI, TALKS CRITICIZED

PM141041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Statement by R. Reagan"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Feb (TASS) -- One month before the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons, President Reagan has come out with a statement which is seen by many observers as an unequivocal signal that the U.S. Administration does not intend to approach the vitally important issue of preventing space militarization in all seriousness and responsibility. In a NEW YORK TIMES interview, the President bluntly stated that regardless of the course of the Geneva talks, the United States will continue "research" work on creating a broad-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements.

Trying to justify this militaristic line, which undermines the fundamental accords between the USSR and the United States in the arms control sphere, Reagan again resorted to demagogy, making out that the 'star wars' program was 'purely defensive'. He let it be clearly understood that Washington is by no means about to restrict itself to "research developments," as official U.S. propaganda asserts in an attempt to cool the heat of protests against the Pentagon's dangerous designs, actually admitting that even now the United States is planning to station a new weapons system in near-earth space. "I am categorically in favor of continuing what we are doing now," THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes him, appraising this as "undoubted evidence of President Reagan's intention to deploy defensive technology (that is, an antimissile defense system with space-based elements), when it is developed."

NEW YORK TIMES correspondents drew the President's attention to the farfetched and confused nature of this "argument", declaring bluntly to him that assertions to the effect that development of the new weapons system will facilitate disarmament are not at all supported by the experience of history. In the past, it was said to him that any new form of weapon was always met by the creation of a corresponding counterweapon, merely resulting in a stepping up of the arms race. Why do you believe that the situation will be any different now? There was no intelligible reply to follow this question.

No matter what "arguments" the President resorts to in order to justify the "star wars" program, the essence of his utterances remains one and the same: The United States is trying as before to conduct talks with the Soviet Union from the hopeless position of force, continuing to increase its military potential literally to cosmic heights in an attempt to gain the capability for inflicting a first strike and to protect itself from retribution by a "space shield."

Chernyshev Hits Statements

LD131549 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Feb 85

["When Will the President Be Ready for Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (TASS) -- Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS observer on military affairs, writes:

In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, R. Reagan said that Washington will continue "scientific research" in the sphere of antimissile defense with space-based elements even if "the Russians agreed to substantial reduction in offensive weapons." In his words, if it is established that the "star wars" program is achievable, he will be ready to "attach an international character to this problem, that is, to hold talks."

First, what are the bases for the U.S. President even hypothetically to discuss the possibility of the Soviet Union's agreement to a reduction, let alone a "substantial" one, in offensive weapons in the absence of political will in the United States to avert an arms race in space? The chief of the White House is forgetting that it takes two even for an elementary tango. The USSR -- the United States' partner in the forthcoming talks -- has never anywhere provided the foundations for such hypothetical arguments by the President. The clear and unequivocal Soviet stand is that it is impossible to examine the issue of nuclear weapons -- both strategic and medium-range -- without examining the issue of preventing space militarization. Not taking account of the viewpoint of the country with which one is about to start talks that are vitally important for all humanity means not realizing that politics is the art of achieving the possible.

Second, the U.S. President is actually ignoring the Soviet-U.S. accord reached in Geneva to the effect that the topic of the talks will not simply be the issue of reducing offensive weapons, but a complex of issues concerning both space and nuclear weapons and the prevention of the arms race in space and its termination on earth. The agreement that all these issues will be examined and resolved in their interrelationship is also extremely important. Here lies the quintessence of the accord on fundamentally new talks, an accord dictated by the realities of our time. But the head of the U.S. Administration evidently assumes a situation to be possible where progress could be reached in the sphere of offensive weapons, while the talks on space weapons are dragged out without leading to any specific results. There is only one answer to this -- the Soviet Union has always opposed the talks being used as a smokescreen for the arms race.

Third, President R. Reagan's assertion that only after "the establishment of the feasibility" of the "star wars" program will the United States be ready to hold talks on this problem, is essentially a direct claim that official Washington would like to delay the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the set of fundamental problems that were agreed upon. But according to a statement made by R. McFarlane, U.S. presidential adviser on national security, 5-10 years will be needed to conduct wide-ranging research work. When will the U.S. President be ready to conduct the present talks? Is there not in this desire, come what may, to continue work on the broad-scale antimissile defense with space-based elements, a glimpse of the wish to create a situation where space is left open for the arms race?

The USSR firmly supports a categorical ban on weapons designed for use against targets in space, and also a ban on weapons desinged for use from space against targets on land, in the sea, and in the air. If the United States does not put into practice the accord reached in Geneva on the object and aims of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, this will show the whole world that the U.S. Administration is in fact against arms reduction.

LATE REPORT: FORCES REDUCTION PROPOSED AT MBFR

LD141332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1247 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow 14 Feb (TASS) -- At a briefing held here for Soviet and foreign journalists Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, today stated that "we are convinced that progress at the Vienna talks is possible. It is only necessary to remove the artificial obstacles erected in the way of such progress by the NATO countries." He stressed that the NATO countries should abandon attempts to undermine the agreed principle of avoiding actions detrimental to the security of any of the sides involved and abandon the aspiration to obtain one-sided military advantages.

Vladimir Lomeyko disclosed that the USSR and the other socialist countries, which are direct participants in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, today put forward an important new initiative. They have submitted a draft entitled "Basic Provisions of an Agreement on an Initial Reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of Land Forces and Armaments in Central Europe and the Subsequent Nonincrease in the Levels of the Sides' Armed Forces and Armaments in This Region" for examination by the participants.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman reported that, proceeding from the desire to undertake practical steps in reducing armed forces and weapons in central Europe, the Soviet Union is proposing that an agreement be reached for the USSR and United States to withdraw during the course of 1 year 20,000 and 13,000 men, respectively, from the moment the agreement comes into force. The withdrawal indicated would be carried out by combat units and their assigned complement of weapons and combat equipment, to involve up to 10 percent of individual military personnel. Certain elements from the West's proposals are borne in mind in the given initiative. The troops being reduced would leave the central European zone through declared observation points, of which each side would have three or four. Other measures are also envisaged to safeguard the fulfillment of the agreement. The agreement would be operative for 3 years, during the course of which all participating states would pledge on a collective and on a national basis not to increase the level of their armed forces and weapons in central Europe.

The socialist countries' proposal, Vladimir Lomeyko emphasized, envisages continuing the talks on concluding a comprehensive agreement, in accordance with which the total number of personnel in the armed forces of each country would be reduced to equal collective levels -- 900,000 people each, including 700,000 each in the land troops.

The aim of the new initiative put forward by the USSR and the socialist countries, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized, is to give fresh impetus to the Vienna talks and to set them on the path toward swiftly reaching specific, mutually acceptable accords, which would aid in reducing the dangerous level of military confrontation in central Europe.

MOSCOW ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR WAR ENDS

LD132233 Moscow TASS English 1935 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Religious leaders and experts from different countries warn again people all over the world about the impending danger of nuclear destruction.

"New Dangers to the Sacred Gift of Life: Our Tasks", such as the theme of the third round table conference that ended in Moscow today. The meeting was organised by the working presidium of the world conference "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe" that was held in 1982.

Taking part in the round table conference were 60 figures from 27 countries: theologians, leaders of churches and religious organisations -- Buddhists, Judaists, Moslems, Christians, representatives of international religious organisations. Experts invited to the round table conference submitted reports about the research carried out in a number of countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, the FRG, related to the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons. The research established how catastrophic the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons in military purposes might be.

The reports and debates at the conference reflected general concern over the state of the international situation caused by the arms race and the possibility of its being spread to outer space. It was stressed that military use of nuclear weapon systems even on a limited scope can lead to the total destruction of all life on earth.

The question of the tasks of the religious forces in contemporary society and the need of ever more intensive participation in anti-war movements was discussed at the conference.

The participants in the meeting unanimously endorsed the text of the identical letters to the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko and President of the United States Ronald Reagan. The text of the letters and other documents were circulated among journalists after the conference.

Letters Sent to U.S., USSR

LD132246 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Religious leaders and experts who took part in the international round table conference on questions of averting the threat of nuclear war, the conference which ended here today, sent the text of identical letters to Konstantin Chernenko and Ronald Reagan.

"In a world full of anxiety, insecurity and international tension", the letter says, "we are very much cheered by the decision of your representatives Mr. Andrey Gromyko and Mr. George Shultz to hold conversations on the whole complex of issues relating to armaments in space and nuclear weapons both strategic and intermediate range. We are very much heartened by your agreement also to begin negotiations soon".

The letter stresses that the whole world is deeply concerned with the outcome of these negotiations, for the destiny of all humanity and all life is at stake.

"Here at the round table", the letter says, "religious representatives from all over the world, with scientists from West and East, have agreed in their considered judgement that humanity cannot accept any nuclear war, not only because of the number of defenceless people that even a limited nuclear war if such were possible can kill, but also because of the catastrophic consequences for the climate and life systems on cur planet.

"We plead with you in the name of humanity to come to an agreement at the negotiating table, for a comprehensive test ban treaty, and for planned reduction of nuclear armaments by states, taking into account the principle of parity and equal security at each stage. We plead with you to agree on a plan to eliminate all nuclear weapons and delivery systems. We request you to put a stop to all research and development in relation to weapons and defence systems based partly or wholly on outer space, and to keep space free from all weapons. We would request you also to work for a total ban on the manufacture, improvement, development, deployment or use of any nuclear weapons".

"We have been shocked by the information that scientists of both East and West have placed before us", says the letter addressed to the state leaders. "We enclose a copy of the report of our common findings. Our minds are very much disquieted about the disastrous consequences of using even 1 per cent of the present nuclear arsenals. We appeal to you sincerely and with great concern, in the hope that we express the will of humanity, to set an example to all other nuclear powers, inspiring them also to dismantle and dispose of all nuclear weapons and delivery systems, so that we may live with greater security and less fear about the future".

"We want to assure you, as representatives of religious organisations, that we stand with you in every move to alleviate tensions and to reduce and speedily eliminate all nuclear weapons. Our prayers are with you that your negotiations in Geneva and elsewhere would lead to peace on earth, and to just societies where all human beings can live together without fear, in dignity and freedom".

Patriarch Greets Participants

LD132313 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Pimen greeted today religious leaders and experts at a reception given in their honour upon the conclusion of a three-day international round table conference devoted to saving the world from nuclear catastrophe.

Speaking at the reception, Patriarch Pimen emphasised the importance of the rallying in the efforts to protect peace of people of different political convictions and world outlook, vocations and social position inspired by one aim, to prevent the perishing of the sacred gift of life.

"In the spirit of profound concern for the present and future of humanity and all life, you discussed new findings of science about the catastrophic consequences of nuclear war, results of the ever spiralling arms race, irreversible for the environment", Patriarch Pimen said. "Pondering on the ways and means of averting present-day threats to peace, you duly paid attention to the need of imparting to international relations those moral categories that are needed for co-existence of peoples and states in conditions of real danger of nuclear catastrophe".

"We also note with satisfaction that the conference discussed a theme of new Soviet-U.S. negotiations which will be started in Geneva in March this year," Patriarch Pimen said.

"We highly appreciate your support for this hope opening for the whole world. Indeed, one can only hail the thought expressed in the joint statement adopted by Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz that complete liquidation of nuclear weapons must be the ultimate result of the efforts of the sides," the religious leader said. He concluded his speech with wishing to all those present at the reception success in their service to peace.

UK, BELGIAN AID OFFER TO EL SALVADOR VIEWED

LD131654 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Yuriy Reshetnikov commentary]

[Text] Britain and Belgium have offered to provide military training to officers of the Salvadoran regime. According to El Salvador's Army chief of staff, Britain and Belgium have tentatively offered places at their military academy to train officers and officer candidates. Radio Moscow's observer Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared this commentary:

The tentative agreements for military training to Salvadoran officers in the two countries were reached during the highly publicized trip to Europe and the Americans by Salvadoran ruler Jose Napoleon Duarte. The trop was sponsored and virtually stage-managed by the United States in an effort to get international support for the Salvadoran regime. And if the arrangements go ahead, they will be the first involvement of European countries in El Salvador's civil war. Also to be involved in providing military training to Duarte's regime will be Israel, which appears to be already deeply involved in Central America from the side of U.S.-backed regimes.

Britain in particular may prove to be a valuable new entry to deal with Washington's problems in El Salvador. Apart from being a staunch U.S. ally in the NATO alliance, Britain possesses a wealth of military experience, which the United States hopes will be shared with the hard-pressed Salvadoran regime to help it survive.

Of special interest to the Salvadoran rulers, of course, will be what is known as counterinsurgency techniques developed by British military experts throughout the long history of the British Empire. Such techniques are still being perfected by British troops in Northern Ireland, where the authorities are trying to keep in submission a large section of the local population. And while the situation in El Salvador is distinctly different, the British military experience nevertheless would be applicable.

The news of a possible British and Belgian involvement in El Salvador's conflict has coincided with fresh revelations of the U.S. military role in that country. According to a United States congressional report released on Tuesday, the Reagan administration has deceived Congress and the public about the true extent of American military involvement on the side of the Salvadoran regime. The 66-page report, prepared by bipartisan congressional bodies, has charged U.S. Administration officials with giving Congress insufficient, misleading, and, in some cases, false information. It has been found that contrary to the Administration's assertions, the United States has clearly opted for a military solution to the conflict and invested most of its aid in military uses rather than economic reforms, as was initially promised.

So far the Salvadoran civil war has cost Washington close to $3 billion since 1980 and resulted in scores of thousands of deaths among civilian population. These were caused by heavy shelling and saturation bombing of densely populated areas suspected of sheltering the Popular Liberation Front forces or anyone sympathetic to their struggle. The casualties mounted, particularly in recent years with the introduction of some new heavy-firepower weaponry made available to the Salvadoran military by the United States.

Fighting alongside the Salvadoran military are American advisers, and their number is almost twice that acknowledged by the administration.

These deceptions, according to the congressional group's leaders, reminds us of what happened in Vietnam. If U.S. aid is composed in the future as it is at present, their report concluded, the next 5 years will be as violent and unproductive for El Salvador as the last 5 years. A military solution remains elusive. That point should be considered in London and Brussels before they become involved militarily in El Salvador's conflict.

UN OUTER SPACE COMMITTEE MEETING NOTED

LD112355 Moscow TASS in English 2234 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 11 TASS -- A regular session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the United Nations Outer Space Committee has opened at the U.N. Headquarters. Its deliberations reflect the striving of the international community to prevent outer space from becoming a place d'armes and to cooperate in making use of scientific and technical achievements exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the good of all peoples.

The session is to consider ways for implementing recommendations of the second United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (Unispace 82) held in 1982, and also such questions as remote sensing of earth by satellites, the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, space transportation and its implications for future activities in space, and questions relating to geostationary orbit.

The U.S. Government is trying in every way to complicate international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful uses of outer space for the good of all mankind. The United Nations Outer Space Committee has recently come under fierce attacks of reactionary forces in the United States. A few days ago the Heritage Foundation, an organization close to the Reagan administration, put out another "study" which accuses the committee of "politicizing" its activities and demands that the United States withdraw from it. The U.N. drive for preventing space militarization and promoting the use of outer space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all countries and peoples clearly does suit reactionary forces and the military in the United States.

YERMOLENKO ADDRESSES UNESCO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD132044 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Paris February 13 TASS -- UNESCO nowadays is a very competent forum which promotes consolidation of peace and security, development of equitable and mutually beneficial scientific and cultural cooperation between states and peoples. This was stated at the special session of the UNESCO Executive Council, which is underway here, by Dmitriy Yermolenko, member of the Executive Council from the USSR.

Now when the United States quitted UNESCO, when attempts of blackmail, financial pressure are continuing, and deliberate difficulties are created in the work of the UNESCO director general and the secretariat, the main task is to firmly follow the lines of observing the UNESCO Charter requirements, realization of its course, implementation of tasks of development of equal and mutually beneficial international scientific and cultural cooperation. That would be the most befitting reply to attempts of destabilizing UNESCO, stressed Dmitriy Yermolenko.

The aim of continuing attacks on UNESCO is to undermine the United Nations, the whole system of post-war multilateral international accords and as such they are contrary to the interests of the overwhelming majority of states. In conditions of the complicated situation our duty is to take all the necessary steps to further enhance the efficiency of UNESCO's activities, its role and prestige in the world for the good of all countries and peoples, said the USSR's representatives.

CPSU'S KRASIN LEAVES FOR TORONTO CONFERENCE

PM131105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Bound for a Conference in Canada"]

[Text] On 7 February Yu.A. Krasin, prorector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, flew off to Toronto at the invitation of the Communist Party of Canada to attend its theoretical conference on the theme "Imperialism -- The Source of War Danger."

MEDVEDEV VIEWS BACKGROUND OF YALTA CONFERENCE

PM10175 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 5 Feb 85 (Special Insert) p 3

[Article by Soviet historian Roy Medvedev: "Accords Established Balance of Forces Created by the War"]

[Text] The end of World War I was confirmed by a series of peace treaties drawn up by the Paris Conference, which lasted over a year and involved over 30 countries. Even so, neither this conference, nor the Treaty of Versailles, nor even the League of Nations formed at that time was able to guarantee Europe peace and tranquillity. After only 20 years Germany unleashed another world war by occupying a large proportion of Europe in summer 1942 at the same time as Japan occupied several Asian countries. The world was on the brink of disaster and Hitler was sure of the victory of the "Thousand-Year Reich."

However, World War II ended in 1945 with the complete defeat of Germany and Japan. This time, however, the main features of the postwar world situation were not discussed at a crowded peace conference, and even now there exists no formal peace treaty with Germany. The world's chief problems were examined and authoritatively resolved at the Yalta conference, which lasted a total of 1 week, 4 through 11 February 1945. It was attended by the delegations of the three major Allied Powers headed by U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Chairman of the USSR Council of People's Commissars Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin. Many of the decisions of this extraordinary conference still retain all or part of their validity. And although Europe is now bursting with weapons of all kinds, for no less than 40 years it has been the calmest continent on our planet.

Even now Western publications portray the Yalta conference decisions as a victory for Soviet diplomacy. The participants' memoirs clearly reveal that many of the decisions were made against Churchill's opinion but thanks to an agreement between Roosevelt and Stalin. This is why, soon after Roosevelt's death, a number of U.S. and British Conservative politicians stated that his conduct in the Crimea amounted to a "betrayal." Many books on the Yalta conference state that in the Crimea Stalin proved himself a polished, even "great," diplomat able to overcome or outwit not only the "naive" Roosevelt but even such a seasoned politician as Churchill. Indeed the Yalta decisions reflected the desires of the USSR and Stalin much more than, for instance, the decisions of the Tehran conference (1943) or the Potsdam conference (16 July-2 August 1945).

But this was due not so much to Roosevelt's "naivety" or Stalin's "cunning" and "skill" as to the strategic and military situation that had come about in the world at just about the start of February 1945.

It is well known that after the liberation of France the Anglo-American Army suffered a defeat during "Operating Ardennes" carries out by Hitler in December 1944-January 1945. The German attack took the allies by surprise. The U.S. troops retreated in disarray; many airports were closed; and there was a threat of encirclement for the British expeditionary force and of a German breakthrough toward Antwerp. Fearing the worst, on 6 January 1945 Churchill turned to Stalin for help. Consequently the Soviet Army began the offensive in Poland and eastern Prussia earlier than originally agreed. The attack was powerful, impetuous, and victorious. At the beginning of February the Anglo-American troops were still not in a position to cross the Rhine whereas the Soviet troops had crossed the Oder and gained positions as far forward as 70 km from Berlin. And this was an astonishing surprise not only to Hitler but to Churchill and Roosevelt too. The roar of Soviet weaponry resounded not only in Berlin but in the Crimea too. The very fact that the conference was held on Soviet territory and that Roosevelt decided -- against his advisers' and doctors' wishes -- to fly to the Crimea from Washington was a direct reflection of the Soviet Army's victories.

Despite the opinion of some Western politicians, the USSR reached the end of the war not weakened in the least from the military and political viewpoint but as the strongest land-based military power, whose population showed not slightest sign of dissatisfaction but who were in fact resolutely determined to support their government's military efforts. Germany and West Europe witnessed the impetuous advance of an army of 6-7 million men armed with about 100,000 guns and mortars, and with over 10,000 tanks and approximately 15,000 aircraft. The army was led by the most expert commanders, and its troops and officers had gained their mettle in innumerable difficult battles. The United States did not yet have the atom bomb and even the first tests were not due until summer 1945.

In the Far East the Americans were still confronted by Japan's powerful military machine and Roosevelt had to face his experts' gloomy forecasts that the war in the East would last another 2-3 years and cost the lives of 3-4 million Americans. Japan was stepping up its creation of squadrons of "kamikazes," suicide pilots who remained at the controls of their aircraft -- crammed full of explosives -- right until the moment of impact with the target.

In about February of 1945 these "kamikazes" sank about 30 U.S. ships and damaged about another 200. The German Army still had about 5 million troops and German industry was trying to step up production of the new V-2 missiles with which Hitler planned to destroy British cities and demoralize the population. Under such conditions it was not actually so difficult for Stalin to secure in Yalta the decisions and formulas most favorable to him. Only 2 months later the military and international situation was very different. Even more substantial changes were marked by Germany's capitulation and by the U.S. development of the atom bomb. Then the Soviet Army's intervention could have been more frightening than pleasing to U.S. strategists and to the new U.S. president, Truman. But the latter lacked the strength to alter the decisions of the Yalta conference.

A few months before the conference the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff submitted recommendations to Roosevelt which stated as follows:

"After the victorious end of the war...worldwide changes in relative military power will take place paralleled in the past 1,500 years only by the fall of Rome. This is a fundamental factor in the coming political decisions.... After Japan's defeat only the USSR and the United States will remain front-ranking military powers, thanks to the combination of geographical location and huge military strength.... Obviously those two powers' strength and geographical location rule out the possibility of a military defeat inflicted by one on the other, even if united with the British Empire" (M. Matloff, "Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare, 1943-44," 1959, pp 523-524).

This was a reasonable assessment of the world balance of forces. It cannot have pleased Churchill, however, who refused even to consider the imminent disintegration of the British Empire. And evidently Truman -- who had become U.S. president following Roosevelt's death -- also refused to come to terms with it. He was clearly blinded by the United States' temporary nuclear superiority. But even now, at the height of the nuclear era, Soviet and U.S. leaders must be reminded that they cannot count on victory in either a conventional or a nuclear war, even though they can annihilate mankind.

Not many U.S. politicians and historians, looking back at the Yalta conference, can find a good word to say for Roosevelt. I consider this unfair. Certainly the results of the conference do not show evidence of "naivety" or "betrayal" on Roosevelt's part: On the contrary they confirm that he -- better than many others -- realized the changes that had already come about in the world at that time. Roosevelt did not surrender to Stalin. Shortly before the conference he was saying: "Stalin? I can take care of that old bird" or "At least for a moment you have to feel sorry for Churchill and Stalin, who will have to deal with me." Roosevelt was a great president and the Yalta conference was not in the least an event whose results he should have been ashamed of.

U.S. SEEKS TO CHANGE POLITICAL MAP OF EUROPE

PM131531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own political observer V. Matveyev "Notes Apropos": "What Are They Threatening?"]

[Text] The White House has decided to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yalta Conference in its own way. The statement made on this score ranked with the dust-covered official papers of the era of Dulles diplomacy, with its efforts aimed at eliminating the popular democratic regimes in the East European countries. John Foster Dulles announced these plans in his first speech as State Department chief. At the insistence of the Truman administration, in 1951 the U.S. Congress adopted a law which described plans to create armed formations for operations against the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania, and $100 million were assigned as an initial sum -- also in 1951 -- for subversive activity against the socialist states, masked by the motto "liberation."

This time the White House-sanctioned statement asserts that "the freedom of Europe is still not a fait accompli"...

What is this -- the trumpet call for a battle march? And which army do today's crusaders want to see marching under their tattered colors?

Let us say bluntly that even on this side of the Atlantic, even in the West European capitals, whose governments have close relations with the United States, this kind of clamorous appeal has no support. Which of Washington's allies wants to get involved in an enterprise that is not only completely hopeless but highly risky! In May 1982 a Pentagon directive was published in the United States envisaging -- among other aggressive guidelines -- the conducting of so-called "special operations" "wherever the use of non-nuclear forces would be premature, inappropriate, or unrealistic." In this connection, East Europe was specially singled out as the target of this kind of subversive sabotage action by the CIA and the Pentagon.

These importunately militarist guidelines now serve as a reference point for those Washington officials who, while somewhat modifying what Dulles said in the past, are again trying to extol the motto of notorious "liberation." Let us hear, for example, what U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz said in the Senate on 31 January this year: "The current political division of the European Continent is absolutely artificial...The United States has never recognized it as legal or permanent"...

What does he mean? Pernaps he means what happened in spring 1949 when the Atlantic bloc was knocked together and the European Continent was split to suit the adventurist plans of those who openly announced claims to "world leadership"? Certainly not. For U.S. leaders the course of military confrontation in Europe was and remains the basis of their global political-strategic plans. They speak of the "artificial division of Europe" across the ocean, meaning the existence on the continent of states with different social systems.

The target of such malevolence and subversive acts is the socialist states of Eastern Europe. People in Washington are taking up arms at the very highest level against the historic changes on European territory, which occurred as a result of World War II. Their reasoning there is both primitive and aggressive: Socialism in Eastern Europe, they say, has been "introduced from outside," and for that reason is "illegitimate"...

The West made virtually the same assertions after the socialist revolution in our country. Only then the slanderers, despite all their efforts, could not depict the victory of Soviet power as the result of the actions of any "external force." Yet, it is precisely in such a distorting mirror that the malevolent folk in Washington's official institutions have tried and are trying to present the victory after World War II of the popular democratic regimes in the countries of Eastern Europe.

The aforementioned White House statement is imbued with the stifling spirit of narrow class intolerance of postwar social changes in Europe, which marked the collapse of reactionary regimes which made their countries dependent on imperialist plunderers. The phrases about the "defense of national independence" contained in this statement are a blasphemy against history and against the memory of the millions of people who gave their lives for the sake of liberating peoples of countries enslaved by fascism!

National independence... Is it possible to forget how the Western Powers, including the United States, acted in regard to Czechoslovakia in 1938, handing it over to be torn apart by the fascist beast! Where were the transatlantic "champions of independence" then, including the present White House chief and his secretaries who are now making a fuss about "freedom" in Europe? Here on this side of the Atlantic, people remember well that the United States did not lift a finger to bar the way to fascist expansion in central and Eastern Europe!

Taking up arms against the socialist part of Europe from their air-conditioned offices thousands of kilometers from the shores of our continent, these people are threatening the principles and norms of the Final Act of the all-European conference. After all, the main political point of this document lies in the recognition of the fact that no one should try to dictate to other peoples how to organize their own internal affairs, and no one should try to interfere -- directly or indirectly -- in internal or external affairs which are the sphere of competence of another state.

The final document of the all-European conference is signed by the leaders of 35 states. It is not in the power or competence of the government of one country -- the United States -- to upset it, waving the false flag of "freedom."

Life shows that it is very difficult for U.S. ruling circles to find fellow-travelers in this distasteful affair even among its own allies. The malefactors appear before world public opinion in the role of gendarmes, surrounded by a vacuum.

It is necessary to prove that inevitable failure awaits the "plans to shift NATO's borders"! Now the White House has once more started to talk of the "abolition of borders." One might thing that the present Washington leaders have too little to do in the United States itself, since they have decided to tutor another continent and tell it what to do and how to live.

As is apparent, these politicians possess just as much adventurism as their predecessors in the fifties. However, their arms have not become any longer -- on the contrary. It is better for these people not to lose contact with their good-for-nothing projects. It is pointless and moreover risky for them.

IMPORTANCE OF USSR-PRC TREATY EXAMINED

PM131806 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Alekseyev Article: "Important Document in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Exactly 35 years ago on 14 February 1950, the treaty of friendship, alliance, and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the PRC was signed in Moscow.

The document of great historical importance was concluded when China was surrounded by the political, military, and economic blockade organized by U.S. imperialism. In this tense situation the conclusion of the treaty of alliance with the USSR was of the greatest importance for the PRC.

In both China and the Soviet Union the event was greeted with great satisfaction. In the Soviet Union New China acquired a reliable friend and ally in the struggle to eliminate economic backwardness, strengthen its international positions, and build a socialist society.

A dangerous international situation for People's China arose in the fifties as a result of actions by imperialist forces in the Far East. The bilateral commitments envisaged in the treaty reliably guaranteed the Chinese state's security and prevented the spread of U.S. aggression to its territory. In line with the agreement reached during the Moscow talks, as early as in the spring of 1950 the Soviet Union sent to China a number of Air Force divisions, which ended the raids on Shanghai and other regions by Chiang Kai-shek's planes and ensured the security of the PRC's entire eastern seaboard. Later, during the war in Korea, Soviet Air Force units stationed in China protected the northeast and the entire eastern seaboard of the country from U.S. air raids. China's cooperation with the USSR played an enormous role in rebuffing the U.S. aggression against the DPRK in 1950-1953.

The Soviet-Chinese treaty embodied the highest principles of international friendship and cooperation and was a model of the new type of interstate relations inherent in fraternal socialist countries. Close contacts were organized between the CPSU and the CPC and the governments and various departments in the two countries, and there were regular exchanges of opinions and experience. Chinese-Soviet cooperation in the international arena embraced an extensive range of issues linked with the general confrontation between the two world social systems -- socialism and imperialism -- and the socialist community's struggle for peace and international security. Economic, sceintific, technical, and cultural links between the Soviet Union and China assumed a broad scale.

It may be recalled that over the economic agreements' first 10 years in force, the Soviet Union helped to build more than 250 major industrial projects in the PRC, to create basic industrial sectors which had previously never existed in the country, and to train a large number of national cadres. The USSR gave China essentially free of charge 24,000 sets of scientific and technical documentation (including plans for 1,400 major enterprises). From 1950 through 1961 the Soviet Union granted the PRC 11 long-term credits on advantageous terms totaling approximately 2 billion foreign currency rubles. All this was done at a difficult time for our country when it was restoring and developing a national economy destroyed by the war. This aid was vivid evidence of Soviet people's sincere and friendly attitude toward the Chinese people.

In a telegram to Soviet leaders on the 5th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese treaty, Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhou Enlai, describing the Soviet Union's cooperation and aid, wrote that they had "...shown the entire world the great vital force of the new type of international relations... The Chinese-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance, and mutual aid is a great peace treaty and a symbol of the great friendship between China and the Soviet Union."

The Seventh CPC Congress in 1956 reaffirmed the party's general line of building socialism in alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries. However, in 1958-59 signs appeared that the decisions of the Seventh CPC congress were being revised. In the sixties and the seventies Chinese leaders started taking actions which were contrary to the Soviet-Chinese treaty and showed China's unreliability as a partner. They stopped participating in international actions aimed at ensuring peace and security and channeled their efforts into wrecking the policy of peaceful coexistence, exacerbating international tension, and accelerating the "decisive military clash with imperialism."

They stopped consulting with their partner on important international issues concerning the common interests of the USSR and the PRC. They indulged Japanese imperialism in violation of the letter and spirit of the treaty.

Finally, the Chinese leaders also violated the provisions of the treaty which commit the sides to building relations in a spirit of friendship and cooperation and in accordance with the principles of equal rights, mutual interest, mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in the other side's internal affairs. From 1964 China started to periodically advance territorial claims against its neighbor at various levels, including the highest level, and later a call emerged for creating a united international front to combat the Soviet Union. The USSR was called a state hostile to China. This policy culminated in the armed provocations unleashed by the PRC authorities on the Soviet-Chinese border in 1969.

Long before the 30-year term of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship, alliance, and mutual assistance had expired, voices could be heard from Beijing saying that this document "has lost all importance," "has turned into just a piece of paper," "is outdated," and so on.

It must be stressed that, even during the years when the Chinese authorities had gone as far as diminishing and subverting the importance of the treaty, the USSR Government always occupied a clear and consistent position regarding this document and invariably proceeded from the premise that the treaty is operational and that the obligations stemming from it for both sides remain in force for and are respected by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government specifically informed the Chinese side of this via diplomatic channels. Nonetheless, on 3 April 1979, the National People's Congress Standing Committee announced the termination of the treaty's effect.

In its declaration of 4 April the same year the Soviet Government assessed this unfriendly action. "...There can be no doubt," the declaration said, "that the action of terminating the effect of this treaty has been taken by Beijing against the will and interests of the Chinese people... No efforts by the opponents of Soviet-Chinese friendship, no attempt to delete from the people's memory and erase everything positive that has been accumulated during the years of fraternal cooperation between the two countries and erect a wall of hostility between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China will produce the desired results."

Even back at the time when the treaty, concluded in 1950, was still in operation, the Soviet Union had repeatedly proposed important initiatives in the quest for ways to improve political relations with China.

In particular, the USSR proposed the formalization by means of a special interstate instrument of a commitment by the sides not to attack one another using any weapons, including nuclear weapons (1969 and 1970) and the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force (1971) and a nonaggressive treaty (1973). In 1978 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium addressed to the National People's Congress Standing Committee a proposal that a joint USSR-PRC declaration be issued on the principles of mutual relations between the two countries.

After China decided to renounce the treaty of alliance with the USSR, the Soviet side repeatedly advanced new proposals which aimed to restore trust and cooperation between the two countries and elaborated an equal, mutually acceptable, and treaty-based legal basis for Soviet-Chinese relations. The USSR's readiness to agree with China on topical questions of bilateral relations "without any preconditions" was announced at the highest level in March and September 1982. In 1983 China received a proposal to elaborate a joint position with the Soviet Union and engage in joint actions aimed against the rebirth of Japanese militarism. The socialist countries also addressed to the Chinese leadership an appeal for joint struggle against the anticommunist "crusade" proclaimed by U.S. imperialism. In August 1983 the Soviet leadership spoke in favor of raising the level of bilateral relations, effecting confidence-building measures along the common border, and readiness for dialogue with China on questions of strengthening peace and international security. As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized, "...We, consistently implementing the principled line of the 26th CPSU Congress, invariably strive to improve relations with the PRC and are taking the appropriate steps in this direction. We will always keep open the door to constructive talks with China."

Unfortunately, the Chinese leadership's approach to relations with the Soviet Union is ambiguous. While verbally declaring its desire to normalize relations with our country and allowing the development within certain limits of bilateral trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural relations, it is trying to link the process of normalization with the solution of problems going beyond the framework of Soviet-Chinese relations and affecting the sovereignty and interests with the USSR dependent on preconditions. As before, China opposes the Soviet Union and the socialist countries on a whole range of foreign policy issues and undertakes actions which harm the interests of world socialism and at times even pose a threat to the security of socialist states. Even now the PRC mass news media often attempt to present the Soviet Union to ordinary Chinese as the source of a threat to China's security and sovereignty.

The Soviet Union invariably believes that there neither have been nor are any objective reasons for the alienation of our two countries' peoples. The Soviet Union will remain opposed to manifestations in Chinese policy that are unfriendly toward it and the other fraternal countries. At the same time, we would like to believe that common sense and a correct understanding of the Chinese people's objective interests will sooner or later gain the upper hand in Beijing. The Soviet Union is in favor of the continuation of the dialogue with China and the normalization of relations with the PRC, but a normalization that is real and in the interests of all socialist states, not at the expense of our country's friends and allies.

U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN HOKKAIDO

LD140748 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 14 TASS -- Exercises of the land forces of Japan and of U.S. Marine units which were brought from Okinawa began in Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido today. The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency points out that the exercises are held for the first time in winter. The aim of the exercises which will continue for ten days is to practice mobility and cooperative action of the Armed Forces of the two countries in rigorous weather conditions.

JAPAN GOVERNMENT NOT DISCUSSING JOINT COMBAT PLAN

LD140939 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 14 TASS -- The government of Yasuhiro Nakasone has refused outright to tell parliament about the contents of a secret plan which was adopted at the end of last year for joint combat operations of the Armed Forces of Japan and the United States. Speaking in the budgetary commission of the House of Representatives today, Koichi Kato, head of Japan's national Defence Agency, and other officials of the military establishment asserted that there is no need for the deputies of the country's top legislative body to go into the details of the document which, according to press data, determines a mechanism for Japan's being drawn into armed conflicts at Washington's bidding. This has angered representatives of the Socialist Party and of other opposition forces who stated that the Nakasone government tramples the legislatively established rights of parliament and tries to give full freedom of action to the command of the Armed Forces.

JAPAN THREATENS WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

LD140933 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 14 TASS -- Takaaki Kagawa, Japanese representative at the UNESCO, solidarising with the obstructionist policy which the United States and a number of other Western countries pursue with regard to the UNESCO, has threatened with Japan's withdrawal from the organisation. According to a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, he stated at the special session of the UNESCO Executive Board in Paris that Tokyo will have to reconsider relations with UNESCO if no basic reforms are effected within the organisation in the course of this year. Kagawa made it clear that the Japanese Government comes out in favor of limiting the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Local observers point out that the speech by the Japanese representative struck a discordant note against the background of the opinion of an overwhelming majority of participants in the current session who emphasise the need for a continuation of UNESCO's fruitful work despite Washington's attempts at dictating its will to it.

HISTORY OF DPRK-USSR RELATIONS REVIEWED

PM121659 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[T. Radzhabli article: "A Symbol of Fraternity"]

[Text] The longer the time that separates us from August 1945, the more prominent become the courage and heroism of the Soviet servicemen who, fulfilling their international duty, liberated Korea from the Japanese occupation forces.

The chronicle of the battles for the liberation of Korea contains many feats by Soviet officers and men. Aleksandr Firsov repeated Aleksandr Matrosov's feat on Korean soil when he placed his body in front of the embrasure of an enemy gun emplacement. The feat of pilot Mikhail Yanko who steered his burning fighter plane toward Japanese positions, lives on in the memory of the Korean people as the legend of the "blazing man." He was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The rout of the Japanese imperialist forces helped the people of Korea rid themselves of the shackles of colonial slavery and embark on important reforms in the northern half of the country.

Socialist Korea today is a developed industrial state. Its achievements in science and agriculture and in spheres such as national education, culture, and health care are beyond question. A substantial proportion of the Korean people's successes is accounted for by the labor and knowledge of Soviet people who for almost 4 decades now have given them moral and material assistance.

As symbols of our friendship, some 60 national economic projects built with Soviet assistance are operating in the DPRK. They include hydroelectric and thermal power stations, metallurgical plants, mines, and chemical industry enterprises.

Soviet organizations handed over free of charge to corresponding DPRK organizations sets of design, technical, and technological documentation, and samples of machines, instruments, manufactures, and materials for power engineering and the motor vehicle, tractor, and machine-tool-building industries. This has largely contributed to the establishment of completely new sectors of industry in the DPRK and to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

"One may note with satisfaction," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said, "That Soviet-Korean relations are developing successfully in the key sectors of socialist building. Economic ties are expanding. And contacts in the sphere of culture, science, and education are multiplying."

...In the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory the renovated "liberation" monument will be inaugurated on Mount Moran-bong in the DPRK capital Pyongyang. It will be an unfading memorial to the indestructible friendship of the Soviet and the Korean peoples and will be a reminder of the liberating mission of Soviet servicemen who paid for Korea's freedom with their blood.

DRA PROTESTS TO UN OVER PRC 'INTERFERENCE'

PM131445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "DRA Government Protest"]

[Text] New York, 12 Feb -- The DRA Government has drawn the attention of the international community to the expansion of China's direct interference in the internal affairs of that independent and sovereign state and also of China's active participation in the undeclared war unleashed by international imperialism and the reactionary forces against Afghanistan.

The letter from M. Farid Zarif, the DRA's permanent UN representative, to the UN secretary general distributed as an official UN General Assembly and Security Council document points out that recently, during the defeat of counterrevolutionary gangs in the Kabul suburbs, the DRA Armed Forces and security forces have seized a large quantity of weapons produced in China, including ground-to-air missiles, antiaircraft weapons, mines, firearms, and munitions.

According to available information, some of the counterrevolutionaries' camps have been moved from Pakistani territory to the PRC, where Chinese instructors are training the dushmans in the handling of weapons and the execution of terrorist operations. Chinese advisers and instructors are also operating in the bandit camps situated in Pakistan. The PRC mass media have mounted a widespread hostile propaganda campaign against the DRA.

In practice, the letter stresses, there is direct cooperation between China and the United States and its Western allies, Pakistan, and the region's reactionary forces in expanding military aggression against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. These actions of the Chinese authorities are at odds with their assertions that the PRC is seeking a political settlement of the situation surrounding the DRA.

The DRA Government has lodged a resolute protest with the Chinese side and demanded that the PRC cease its armed aggression and other types of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs which contradict international principles and existing norms of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

USSR-DRA AMITY SOCIETY JUBILEE MARKED IN KABUL

PM141051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondent V. Okulov: "Following the Road of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Feb -- The 25th anniversary of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society has been widely celebrated in Afghanistan. A ceremonial session to mark this date has been held in the DRA capital. Taking part was a delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The Afghan press is publishing items describing the "itineraries" of our two countries' friendship and cooperation -- economic projects constructed with the USSR's aid -- and the large amount of work which the Center of Soviet Science and Culture in the Republic's capital is performing among the DRA population. The doors of this building have always been hospitably open to our country's friends. Young Afghans come here for Russian language courses, pioneers come to hold rallies to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, and representatives of the Afghan public gather for cultural events.

Rooms of friendship with the USSR have been opened at many DRA enterprises, institutions, and educational establishments. There are now over 800 of them in the Republic. Exhibitions are being organized here describing the successes of the first country of socialism and the cooperation between the USSR and the DRA. In friendship rooms Afghans study the Russian language and celebrate notable dates in the history of the USSR and the DRA.

(Sa'id Padshakh), a worker at the Kabul bread combine, whom we met at the enterprise's friendship room, said:

"Our peoples' good-neighborly, warm relations are time-tested. I have heard the saying that the road of friendship is a road of a hundred years. That was said about us."

SOVIET-INDIAN CULTURAL TIES REVIEWED

PM131641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Yevdokimov article: "USSR-India: Sturdy Shoots"]

[Texr] It is the 25th anniversary of the signing of the intergovernmental agreement on cultural and technical cooperation between the USSR and India. The conclusions of this agreement on 12 February 1960 placed cultural and scientific exchanges between our countries on a firm legal basis. Broad prospects opened for development of mutually advantageous cooperation in the spheres of education, art, science, technology. and sport.

Creatively developing cooperation in the cultural sphere, the sides have traveled a long road of mutual familiarization with the art of each country. The experience accumulated has made it possible to shift from individual exchanges of touring artistic collectives to the holding of reciprocal festivals of culture and art, and from the exchange of folklore collectives to the performances of such examples of theatrical art as, for example, the USSR Bolshoy Theater Ballet. It played successfully in India in the last theatrical season.

An effective form of cultural exchange is the holding of Soviet movie weeks in India and Indian movie weeks in the USSR. Soviet moviegoers gave a warm reception to the Indian movies which were shown in our country on India's national holiday -- Republic Day.

The exchange of artistic and thematic exhibitions occupies an appreciable place in cultural ties.

Exchanges in the scientific sphere and between cultural figures and representatives of creative unions are equally important. The specific results of this cooperation are the joint work on the publication of a multivolume library of modern works of Soviet and Indian literature, the making of joint movies, and the study of Russian in India and modern Indian languages in the USSR, and so forth.

It is difficult to enumerate all the types and forms of exchanges. One thing is important to note: Soviet-Indian ties in the sphere of culture, science, and education serve to strengthen Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation and create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust between our countries' peoples.

AUSTRALIA RENEGES ON MX MISSILE TESTING

PM132003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "United States, Australia, New Zealand: Position Revised"]

[Text] Sydney -- In recent days news bulletins here were dominated by reports connected with the Australian ruling circles' decision to cooperate with the Pentagon in testing the MX missile, a first-strike weapon. Today the official position on this question changed: Australia now does not intend to have anything to do with the tests. This was stated by Prime Minister R. Hawke in Brussels prior to his departure for the United States. During the talks between Hawke and Secretary of State Shultz another statement to this effect was issued.

According to the newspaper SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, these events were preceded by hours-long telephone conversations between R. Hawke and Canberra in the course of which he was briefed in detail about the growing breadth and depth of the dissatisfaction caused by the secret deal with Australia's senior partner in ANZUS.

The story of the agreement was "unearthed" by Jim Falk, a historian at the University of Wollongong, while sifting through U.S. materials. Australians, including those on the uppermost rungs of the political ladder, knew nothing about this decision.

The following picture emerges. Shortly before its defeat in the 1983 parliamentary elections the Conservative coalition government had agreed to assist the Americans in the MX tests. Normally the Americans launch their strategic missiles from California into the lagoon of Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands. This Pentagon testing ground proved too near the U.S. shores to test the new super-long-range missile. The trajectory of the test launchings -- about the timing of which Australia had not been informed -- ends in the open sea in the vicinity of the Australian island state of Tasmania. To supervise the tests, the United States needed to use Australian airfields and other facilities.

Ray Hogan, member of the National Executive Committee of the Australian Labor Party [ALP], declared that the "decision to give assistance" was in flagrant contradiction with the principles of the Laborites' foreign policy platform, which commits the party "to struggle for the destruction of nuclear weapons while striving for complete and general disarmament."

As a consequence, the left wing of the Labor Party demanded that an extraordinary conference of the party be convened as a matter of urgency to discuss the situation that had developed. After all, even at the last elections, Labor member of Parliament Jerry Hand declared, many young voters turned away from the ALP becaue of its stance on nuclear problems and military cooperation with the United States.

A special meeting of the leaders of the "People for Nuclear Disarmament" movement and other detachments of antiwar forces was held in Melbourne. Measures to launch a mass campaign against Australia's involvement in the U.S. missile tests and against cooperation with the U.S. military were agreed upon. Inside the Labor Party itself virtually all the party's main factions, including prominent representatives of the grouping around the prime minister himself, were opposed to participation in the tests.

Ideas blowing from New Zealand's shores exert a strong influence on the course of events. "In this sense," the newspaper SYDNEY MORNING HERALD writes, "the Australian Government's misgivings about New Zealand's ban on port calls by nuclear vessels have been justified.

"It had a great impact, providing encouragement to the people who oppose nuclear weapons." According to press reports, the desk of New Zealand's prime minister is overflowing with letters from Australians expressing support for the stance he has taken.

NEW ZEALAND NOT TO RECONSIDER PORT CALL POLICY

LD140642 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 14 TASS -- The Government of New Zealand will not reconsider its policy of denying port calls to U.S. nuclear-armed warships. This stand has again been reaffirmed by Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand.

In answer to a question by a correspondent of the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN about the present New Zealand Administration's "non-nuclear policy" in accordance with which U.S. nuclear-armed ships have been forbidden to use the ports of New Zealand, Mr Lange has stated that during the election campaign the Labor Party had given a promise to come out against nuclear weapons. The prime minister has stated that the policy brought victory to the party. Therefore the Labourites do not intend to reconsider it.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS TENSE SITUATION IN NEW CALEDONIA

PM131447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report: "Situation Deteriorates"]

[Text] Paris -- According to news received here, a congress of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front has been held in New Caledonia in which around 1,000 delegates representing local committees of the front took part.

The congress summarized the results of the struggle for independence that is being conducted in various parts of the archipelago and outlined plans for the future. J.-M. Tjibaou, leader of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, reported on the talks held with French Government representative E. Pisani. The plan for granting independence to New Caledonia elaborated by Pisani was viewed by a number of delegates as "neocolonialist." However, it was resolved to continue dialogue with the French authorities. The congress participants voiced their support for J.-M. Tjibaou and elected Leopold (Zhoredye) as the new minister of public security in the provisional Kanak government (instead of E. Machoro who was killed by gendarmes).

The situation on the archipelago continues to remain tense. The economic situation is deteriorating, business activity has declined significantly, a number of sectors of economic activity are completely paralyzed, and unemployment is growing.

Right-wing forces active on the archipelago are stepping up the campaign against the granting of independence. They demand the recall of E. Pisani and the lifting of the state of emergency. In response to an appeal by J. LaFleur, deputy of the right-wing Rally for Caledonia in the Republic, several thousand white inhabitants organized a demonstration in the streets of the archipelago's administrative center, Noumea, late at night in violation of the curfew imposed by the authorities. In connection with the deterioration in the situation an additional detachment of 200 paratroopers is being sent from Paris to New Caledonia.

BUDAPEST LIBERATION COMMEMORATED IN MOSCOW

PM131543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A joint ceremonial meeting of the Moscow public and representatives of the Soviet Army and Navy marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest was held on 12 February at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

In the presidium were I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister, Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, participants in Hungary's liberation from the fascists, and members of the Moscow public. Also present were S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Major General L. Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR.

The meeting was opened by I.D. Pisarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. A report was delivered by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense minister.

The liberation of Hungary and its capital Budapest occupies a worthy place among the noteworthy events of the last war connected with the Soviet Armed Forces' liberation of many European countries and cities, he said. In the annals of the Soviet Army's offensive operations in the Great Patriotic War the battle of Budapest is rightly considered one of the vivid pages.

Hungarian patriots -- Communists, antifascists, and soldiers from the Budapest volunteer regiment formed from Hungarian servicemen who had gone over to the Soviet Army's side -- fought side by side with Soviet servicemen. The friendship between Soviet and Hungarian servicemen was sealed with blood there in the battles against fascism.

Soviet servicemen, the speaker stressed, are profoundly aware of the tremendous responsibility that they and the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army and the armies of the other socialist community countries bear for the defense of the fraternal peoples' socialist gains and for the maintenance of world peace.

The meeting was addressed by S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR. He expressed the Hungarian people's profound gratitude to the Soviet Army liberators. The ambassador noted that Hungary's indestructible friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are the main condition of the Hungarian people's successful progress along the path of socialist building.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 13 February in its Second Edition on page 3 also notes that on the same day, 12 February, "S. Rajnai held a reception to mark the notable anniversary. The reception was attended by I.Ye. Polyakov, N.V. Talyzin, military chiefs, participants in the liberation of Budapest, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations."]

CPSU OFFICIALS STUDY HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE

PM131155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] V.S. Kurakhovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Stavropol CPSU Kraykom, and G.P. Razumovskiy, first secretary of Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom, visited Hungary 4 through 9 February at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee to familiarize themselves with the experience of party leadership of agriculture.

They were received by K. Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

CZECH VERSION OF CHERNENKO ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED

PM141019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Czech Language"]

[Text] Prague, 12 Feb -- The Svoboda Political Literature Publishing House has published an anthology in the Czech language of the speeches and articles of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, entitled "The People and the Party Are United."

The book includes his speeches, articles, and reports for the period 1976 through October 1984.

HONECKER CITED ON DRESDEN BOMBING ANNIVERSARY

LD140016 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Dresden February 13 TASS -- A mass meeting was held here today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the city's bombing by Anglo-American aviation.

The participants in the meeting were addressed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG], Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker. As we are in the centre of Dresden, which was reduced to rubble 40 years ago, he said, we pay tribute with profound emotion to the memory of the numerous victims of the air raid, memory which should serve as a warning and a call to those living today to prevent a third world war. Today Dresden is a flourishing and developing city. Since its liberation by the Red Army, which shouldered the brunt of the Second World War, Dresden has become a major industrial centre of the GDR.

Shoulder to shoulder with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries the GDR is tirelessly working to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to strengthen peace and international security. No task is more important now than that of ensuring peace. The SUPG and the GDR Government, which pursue a policy of peace that has the full approval of the Republic's citizens, continue to believe that it is not only necessary but also possible to stay the hand of the warmongers and ensure peace. The GDR welcomes the agreement reached between the USSR and the United States on the holding of talks on space and nuclear arms in accordance with the joint Soviet-American statements.

At the same time it cannot be said that the necessary conclusions have been drawn everywhere from the tragedy of the Second World War. The theories about limited nuclear war and about the possibility of there being winners and losers in such a war are erroneous, the GDR leaders stressed.

At present the life of the entire Republic is determined by preparations for the 11th SUPG Congress which will outline new important tasks for the country's development in the coming years. Erich Honecker expressed confidence that by their peaceful, creative work all citizens of the GDR will facilitate the strengthening of peace in the world.

The participants in the meeting called on all people of good will to prevent a repetition of the horrors of war. The GDR, it is said in the statement adopted at the meeting, in fraternal alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries is pursuing a peaceful policy. After the rout of Hitler's fascism and the liberation of the people of the GDR Dresden was rebuilt from ruins. Now all our efforts are directed at strengthening our socialist peace-loving state, the statement says, at ensuring the flourishing of our city.

ALBANIAN TRADE UNION'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY NOTED

PM141009 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Feb 85 p 3

[G. Mitkevich article: "Albanian Trade Unions Are 40 Years Old"]

[Text] On 11 February 40 years had elapsed since the formation of Albania's trade unions. This event was an important link in the chain of measures implemented by Albania's Communist Party (now the Albanian Workers Party) to further strengthen the people's democratic system in the country.

The young Albanian trade unions, which at that time had a membership of just over 25,000 people, faced difficult tasks. It was necessary not only to quickly mobilize the working people to rebuild a national economy shattered by the war, but also to create the preconditions for switching the national economy to a socialist path of development. The need to organizationally strengthen the trade union organizations themselves, to train skilled national cadres and so forth presented equally important tasks.

Solving these tasks, Albanian trade unions from the very first days of their activity relied extensively on the rich experience of Soviet trade unions, with which close links were established.

At the First Congress of Albanian Trade Unions in October 1945 gratitude was expressed to the Soviet Union for the support rendered to the Albanian people in their struggle for the country's liberation and the Albanian working people's ardent desire to continue to strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union was emphasized.

After the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Albania in November 1945, the links between the Soviet and Albanian trade unions strengthened and expanded year by year. Our country's trade unions regularly exchanged delegations of working people and generously shared their work experience.

The Soviet Union, loyal to its international duty, gave Albania increasing economic, scientific, technical, and other assistance that contributed greatly to the acceleration of the latter's socioeconomic development.

Dozens of new industrial enterprises were built with Soviet assistance on Albanian soil, and the Albanian working class grew with them. Thousands of Albanian workers and specialists were trained with the direct assistance of the Soviet Union.

Following the example of Soviet Trade unions, Albanian trade unions at that time launched extensive efforts to organize socialist competition and the production shock workers' and innovators' movement in the country. On their initiative in 1952 Albania took the decision to confer the title of Stakhanovite on the country's best shock workers.

On the basis of the application of Soviet experience, the multi-machine operator movement and the movement to increase industrial enterprise profits were spreading in Albania. Soviet leading workers' labor methods were widely applied in the country. However, in the early sixties the fruitful Albanian-Soviet cooperation was disrupted [narusheno].

As is known, our country has consistently advocated a normalization of the situation in Albanian-Soviet relations. Given goodwill on both sides, it should be possible to resolve this question in the interests of both states' peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

BULGARIAN OFFICIALS VIEW ENGINEERING TRADE

PM131103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] On 7 February a conversation took place between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of machine building. They discussed questions pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic ties in the machine-building sphere.

FURTHER ON PAPANDREOU OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Papandreou Speech Published

PM141116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Government gave a dinner in honor of A. Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, in the Great Kremlin Palace on 11 February. The Greek officials traveling with A. Papandreou accompanied him at the dinner.

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by N.A. Tikhonov, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, and B.N. Ponomarev; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; and other officials.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the dinner. A. Papandreou then delivered a speech.

Speech by A. Papandreou [subhead]

I am particularly happy, he said, to be in the historic capital of your great and heroic country. This new meeting between us and our talks are a significant new step along the path of further progress in our bilateral relations, which have expanded substantially over the last few years in many spheres -- the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres. At the same time, they give us an opportunity to exchange opinions on international questions of mutual interest at a time so critical for the fate of mankind.

In this connection, Mr Chairman, I would like to note the importance of your visit to Greece 2 years ago. The talks we conducted then and the cooperation program we signed have contributed to very marked progress in both our general political atmosphere and our economic relations. As far as we are concerned, this has been helped by our people's profound feelings of sympathy for your motherland's peoples, feelings of sympathy that originate in common traditions and our common struggle. This past is still a living reality today and illuminates our future.

During my visit here, within the framework of the positive further development of our relations, we will sign important political and economic agreements. The protocol on political consultations and the agreements on pension benefits for political emigres, on motor transportation, and on cooperation in the sphere of maritime shipping make it possible to take advantage of the positive climate of cooperation and create preconditions for closer ties between our peoples and governments.

The cause of peace is strengthened by the development and activation of our relations, which are based on mutually advantageous cooperation and our parallel views on many international problems, and by our common guiding line of lessening tension. We in Greece are conscious of the fact that world peace depends not only on the great powers but also on the efforts of smaller states in the world and to a considerable degree on those states occupying geographically critical positions. We are convinced that these efforts are independent of the economic or defense grouping to which each of these states may belong. We Greeks firmly seek to help achieve the highest level of international security at the lowest possible level of arms.

It is a question of preconditions, each of which affects the other. The creation of a security system will make it possible to reduce arms, and this arms reduction will, in turn, help create this security system. We are doing everything possible to make our contribution to the procedure of forging this positive chain.

In the world today we are all obliged not to remain simple observers but to strive with all our strength to help smooth over contradictions, seek coordinated solutions, and safeguard and strengthen detente and peace so that our own peoples and peoples all over the world may survive and flourish.

Profoundly aware of this, Greece has launched a number of initiatives and taken part in international actions in defense of peace that are well known to you. One of the most recent ones was the initiative of the "Six" in favor of peace and nuclear disarmament. As you know, Mr Chairman, after more than 2 years of serious preparations Presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, India's late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose place was taken after her tragic death by India's new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden, and I announced an initiative against nuclear arms in our 22 May 1984 joint declaration.

A summit meeting was held recently in Delhi -- on 28 January 1985 -- when the six leaders published a declaration in which we reaffirmed our determination to facilitate by all possible means the signing of an agreement aimed at safeguarding mankind and peace.

A meetng was held on 31 January 1985 in Athens within the framework of the initiative by the "Six," and was attended by 4 of the 6 leaders and 52 eminent figures from all over the world. The Athens meeting ended with the publication of a joint communique in which these figures unanimously proclaimed their decision to support the five-continent initiative and make every effort to advance the idea of peace and nuclear disarmament. Mr Chairman, the fact that your country has greeted positively the six leaders' initiative is particularly important and encouraging. We have followed and continue to follow with particular interest your stance on disarmament questions, particularly in the important sphere of nuclear arms limitation.

We welcome the agreement reached in Geneva on 8 January on the start of bilateral talks on a number of questions regarding space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, in interrelationship with all questions affecting relations between the two great powers. We attach special significance to the announced objectives of these talks, in other words, the ending of the arms race in space and on earth, with the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear arms everywhere. We expect that the Geneva talks will take place in a spirit of trust and would like to believe that the international public will be informed of their success, since both the agenda and the outcome are matters affecting all nations and all peoples.

You, the two parties to the talks, possess the burdensome advantage of shouldering a responsibility stretching beyond the bounds of your two countries. Both the great powers and all the rest of us must contribute insofar as we are able to attaining the set goals.

While striving for the reduction of nuclear arms all over the world with the ultimate goal of eliminating them, we are simultaneously striving to reduce all arms. We are fully aware, from our own bitter experience, what catastrophe can be inflicted by conventional weapons, and we understand the possible implications of the present, and even more so of any future, buildup of such weapons, which can only ironically be described as conventional. Arms reduction, in addition to its contribution to lessening tension, will make it possible to channel substantial resources into the economic and social development of peoples, particularly in the Third World.

It is imperatively necessary to find a way of overcoming the situation prevailing today whereby hundreds of millions of dollars are spent on arms each year. This fact stands in dramatic contrast with the poverty and in some cases destitution in which two-thirds of the earth's population lives.

We Greeks would like to see most of the funds we are forced to spend on defense being channeled into our people's economic and social development. However, you know that we are faced with the task of ensuring our defense against encroachments by a neighboring country.

After assessing Turkey's stance on a number of questions of Greek-Turkish relations, A. Papandreou said that Turkey's actions are forcing Greece to take the necessary defensive measures.

We, he went on, firmly adhere to the existing international treaties defining the Aegean Sea's status. Respect for these treaties is the basis for peaceful and sincere cooperation with our neighbor. Without claiming anything, we are fully resolved to defend what is ours.

However, there is the major international issue of Cyprus, which is justly perceived by our people as a major national issue.

I would like to repeat yet again that our government's policy is to firmly support the independence, sovereignty, integrity, and unity of the Republic of Cyprus. Sincere respect for the above-mentioned principles is a necessary precondition for finding a fair and viable solution together with the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces and other foreign military personnel.

We support the efforts being made in this direction by UN Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar. The Turkish Cypriot and, more broadly speaking, the Turkish side bears sole responsibility for the failure of the New York summit meeting and for the what we hope is only temporary deadlock in which this initiative has ended.

The Balkans used to be a region of constant clashes between political and religious currents. Over the last few years, however, despite the fact that most of the countries belong to different military-political blocs, the strengthening of ties and cooperation there has advanced, and a steady progress has been recorded. The particular sensitivity in this region makes it necessary to establish a zone of peace in order to ensure that the Balkans become nuclear-free and that relations guaranteeing permanent security and cooperation are established between states. The guiding principle of our policy in this region is the desire for close friendship and constructive cooperation so that we can feel that the description of this European region as troubled is receding further and further into the past. You know of our contribution and initiatives in this direction. It is our wish and desire to create a similar situation in our relations with Turkey.

Naturally, the Near East situation causes us concern, both because it is a dangerous source of crisis in the world and because it is our regional neighbor. You also know our views on the preconditions for the peaceful settlement of this problem. Furthermore, these views on the settlement of the problem do not differ from yours. We heard with particular interest of your initiative for seeking a method of settlement, and you know about our parallel initiative within the EEC framework.

In any case, we believe that, along with the increase in the efforts being made to end the Iran-Iraq war, the Near East problem will be unable to find a fair solution unless Lebanon's territorial integrity, independence, and unity are preserved and unless the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish a motherland is recognized.

Only in this way will all countries in this region and their long-suffering peoples be able to live in peace.

This year we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and nazism, which inflicted so much tragedy on our countries and our compatriots, A. Papandreou went on to say. We feel indescribable admiration for the patriotic sacrifices of the Soviet Union's peoples, the heroic defenders of Moscow, the city we are now visiting, the besieged but free citizens of Leningrad, and the defenders of Volgograd and many of your other cities and villages. Our admiration for the resistance and heroic battles fought by other valiant allied soldiers on other battlefields also lives on.

How proudly we recall that the Greek people had the honor of winning the first victory over fascism.

Mr Chairman, we recall all these events not only in order to pay the due respect, but mainly to draw guidance from this both today and in the future. Our compatriots expect us to ensure a peaceful present and a peaceful future, without the terrors of World War II that we all experienced, without the catastrophe that World War III would be. They expect peace from us, peace under conditions of social justice and national dignity. It is our duty -- the duty of both the great and mighty and of the less mighty, wherever we are in the world -- to make every effort to attain this goal.

A. Papandreou proposed a toast to the friendship of the Greek and USSR peoples, the fruitful cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union, and the health of K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and all present.

Further on Meeting With Gromyko

LD131917 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- A conversation took place in the Kremlin today in the framework of the official Greek visit to the Soviet Union between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic and Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos.

Andreas Papandreou expressed satisfaction with the results of the conversations he has already had in Moscow with Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, during which a wide spectrum of issues was discussed.

Andreas Papandreou stressed the major importance of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva with the aim of terminating the arms race on earth and preventing an arms race in outer space. Greece, he said, would do everything in its power to facilitate the success of those talks. The Greek Government's aim was to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Andreas Papandreou summarized the initiative of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden and spoke about their recent meeting in New Delhi and their latest appeal to prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space and conclude a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the position of Greece in questions of disarmament is consonant with the Soviet one.

He said forcefully that the Soviet Union has been doing and will be doing everything possible to secure a turn for the better in international affairs. The USSR considers it a feasible and realistic task to preclude an arms race in outer space, stop the arms race on earth and achieve a mutually acceptable agreement on these questions with strict compliance with the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union will not depart from this principle.

In connection with the approaching 40th anniversary of the victory which brought the European nations liberation from the fascist yoke it was stressed that it is the duty of all peoples and governments not to forget the grim lessons of the past war, and to multiply efforts to improve the international situation and preserve universal peace. As Konstantin Chernenko stressed, Andrey Gromyko recalled, the very future of human civilization depends on whether these major tasks are accomplished.

It was pointed out by both sides that extending and deepening political, economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and Greece will serve their mutual interests and the cause of peace and security. In this connection it was stressed that the protocol on political consultations between the USSR and Greece and other Soviet-Greek documents signed during the visit are of major importance.

Solton Comments on Visit

LD131633 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] The Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, continues his official visit to the Soviet Union, and more from our commentator Yuriy Solton. This is what he writes:

It is possible at this stage to assess some of the preliminary results. The talks in Moscow were certainly a success. They've confirmed a closeness of the two countries' positions on cardinal issues of preventing war and (?moving) in peace. New possibilities have been revealed to promote bilateral ties. A number of documents have been signed which will make it possible to carry out more fully the long term program of economic cooperation that Greece and the Soviet Union agreed upon in the winter of 1983. It has been decided to annually hold consultations on international issues and on matters affecting the relations between the two countries. It is important that during the Moscow talks attention was centered on what unites the Soviet Union and Greece instead of what separates them. It has turned out that the differences in social systems, the fact the two countries belong to different military and political alliances, is no hindrance when there's a sincere desire to seek points of contact about the main thing, and that is the struggle for greater international security.

This is an issue involving the whole of humanity. It affects every nation regardless of its social and political system, geographic position, or size of territory. There can't be neutral bystanders in this regard. The Greek stand deserves respect in this connection. Greece was the coauthor of the Delhi Declaration of six countries that was signed by the leaders of India, Argentina, Tanzania, Sweden, and Mexico. The declaration points out that it is possible to eliminate the war menace, above all by stopping the arms race and by reducing and destroying nuclear stockpiles. The Soviet Union supports such an approach. This is also actually the aim of the Soviet initiative, under which new Soviet-American talks will start on March 12th to solve in their interrelationships the problems of nonmilitarization of outer space and the reduction of strategic armaments and intermediate range nuclear missiles. The Greek prime minister has welcomed this accord.

It was natural that the Soviet-Greek talks centered on the situation in Europe, which has worsened sharply after the appearance in a number of West European countries of American first strike nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union and Greece strongly favor a turn to a relaxation of tensions in Europe, which would have a beneficial effect on international relations.

The results of the Soviet-Greek talks just held in Moscow have once again shown convincingly the viability of the principles of peaceful coexistence. These are simple principles. It is necessary to observe standards of relations between states and nations, to develop their relations on the basis of equality and no interference in one another's internal affairs; and to give up the use of force for good. Everything possible must be done for mutually advantageous cooperation between countries to become a yardstick in international life. The Soviet-Greek relations are a fine example of the implementation of these principles in practice.

MARCHUK RECEIVES GREEK RESEARCH MINISTER

LD132227 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, today received Greek Minister of Research and Technology Yeoryios Lianis.

Questions of further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece were discussed during the conversation.

GORBACHEV, PONOMAREV MEET BELGIAN CP LEADERS

LD131759 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev today had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with the chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium [CPB] Louis van Geyt and Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPB Jan Debrouwere.

Views on questions of interest to both sides were exchanged in the course of the meeting that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere characteristic to relations between the two parties. Attention was drawn first of all to the importance of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks and the obstacles that are being created in the way of their success by the forces in the West that want to continue the arms race. The sides declared for the overcoming of these obstacles, for ensuring the success of the talks, for improving the situation in Europe and in the world.

Member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin took part in the conversation.

LACK OF NATO UNITY ON 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM SEEN

LD132252 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels February 13 TASS -- A two-day closed door meeting of the special NATO consultative group on questions of control over nuclear armaments has been held here.

Making a statement upon completion of the meeting, chairman of the group, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Richard Hurt noted that the American stand on questions of medium-range nuclear weapons, formulated back in 1983, remained unchanged. He said that the United States insisted on firm observance by West European allies of the Pentagon's and NATO's time schedule for deployment of American cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe. As was stated by R. Burt, for positive results to be achieved at the coming Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments, the alliance member-countries should honour their obligations in realization of the NATO's "double-track" decision.

The assistant secretary said that the American Administration would continue implementing Reagan's programme of militarisation of outer space. He stressed that U.S. "consultations" that were held with allies in the recent times are aimed at forming a single front of support for the American "strategic defence initiative". Thereby he actually admitted that amid NATO partners there is no unity in appraising Reagan's "star wars" programme.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 25TH FRENCH CP CONGRESS

Marchais, Solomentsev Speeches

PM131135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents: "International Solidarity Rally in Paris"]

[Text] Paris, 9 Feb -- A thousands-strong rally of solidarity with the peoples struggling for peace, progress, development, and socialism has been held in the spacious Ballard Hall, located in an outlying working district of Paris. Its participants warmly welcomed the CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and representatives of the other fraternal communist and workers parties and progressive and national liberation movements to the 25th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress.

Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, who chaired the rally, emphasized the great significance French Communists attach to strengthening international solidarity and the bonds of friendship and fraternity with communist and workers parties and the progressive and national liberation movement of other countries.

PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais took the floor.

Comrade G. Marchais' Speech [subhead]

Among the foreign guests, G. Marchais said, there are representatives of communist parties present here. As Communists, we share common ideals with them. Each of us is struggling for a society of justice, progress, and freedom, that is, for socialism. Our plan for society, French-style socialism, proceeds from the problems facing our country and from our people's traditions and aspirations. We believe, G. Marchais went on to point out, that it is the business of every party to determine quite independently the conditions of its own struggle to build a socialist society in accordance with the realities of its people. This means our relations are based on mutual respect, independence and noninterference, strict equality of rights, and recognition of differences and even disagreements with regard to particular questions.

This approach enables us to develop actions in the name of achieving major common aims. It enables us to assert on a clear-cut basis active solidarity with the peoples building a socialist society and with communist parties -- both those in power and those making a contribution to intensifying the class struggle within the framework of capitalist society. Thus, we are prepared, as a number of West European communist parties wish, to conduct an exchange of opinions on the crisis, on its consequences in various countries, and on international aspects of this phenomenon.

Representatives of progressive parties and national liberation movements are present here too. I wish to tell you once again, dear comrades, that we are pleased with the good relations that exist between us. I wish to assure you of our full solidarity with the difficult and glorious struggle you are waging for dignity, justice, freedom, sovereignty, independence, and peace.

In our view, there are now three chief problems in the sphere of international solidarity.

It is a question, first of all, of the struggle for peace and disarmament. The deployment of new missiles in several European countries has boosted the escalation of the arms race. Reagan now speaks openly of "star wars" and the militarization of space.

There is nothing irreversible in this race of mankind toward the abyss. In recent years there have been powerful demonstrations for peace and disarmament throughout the world, which are continuing even now. The emergence of this mighty movement is a fundamental factor of our times. Moreover, its appeal to the heart and mind has not gone unanswered. The United States and the Soviet Union have met once again in Geneva and made a decision to begin talks soon. Other talks are being held in Stockholm. They must end successfully and lead to effective disarmament measures.

We participate fully in the development of this broad public movement. Our ideal is a world without weapons or wars, and we want to help mankind advance along this path right now. For this it is necessary to end the accumulation of new arms, begin their gradual and balanced reduction in West and East while constantly ensuring every country's security, and prohibit all militarization of space. It is ncessary to move in the direction of the simultaneous disbandment of military blocs and toward the strengthening of cooperation among states and of friendship among peoples.

To this end we are making active efforts to get France to place the means at its disposal at the service of peace, dialogue, detente, disarmament, and the peaceful, negotiated settlement of conflicts. Proceeding from this, we believe that at a suitable moment our country could actively join in the talks taking place, since there can be no question of anyone's resolving in the absence of France any question of vital significance for its security and independence. We are also struggling to get France to resolutely declare its rejection of any plans for the militarization of space.

Life has already shown that new solidarity is being created in the struggle for peace and disarmament. We want to determinedly travel this path. At the congress we stated our desire to pool our efforts with those of other parties in order to create conditions for a major initiative capable of gathering together all the forces which are now struggling separately for peace and disarmament in Europe.

The second problem, closely linked with the previous one, concerns the creation of a new international economic order.

At the present time, there is increasing hunger in many countries. Diseases long forgotten in developed countries are mowing down entire ethnic groups. We fully share the concern of all people of goodwill in the face of such human tragedies and their desire to act to reverse these calamities. It is necessary to formulate appropriate aid measures without delay. To this end the French Communist Youth Movement has adopted a decision to begin a broad collection of money to save thousands of children in Ethiopia and Niger.

At the same time it must be clearly understood that these terrible hardships are not the result of any stroke of fate. We stated this at our congress, emphasizing that imperialism is responsible for the mass deaths of people. The dollar's hegemony in international exchanges and American financial supremacy, as life shows, are undermining the developing countries' economies. The IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development systematically use the wealth of these peoples in the interests of multinational monopolies. Speculation in raw materials, for which low or very low prices are maintained, leads to the stifling of these countries and an increase in their debts. All this creates considerable difficulties in the way of their development.

In these conditions, we can understand the demands being made with increasing persistence by peoples seeking to replace the present relations, based on domination and oppression, by a new international order based on justice, the quest for mutually advantageous cooperation, the democratization of interstate relations, and respect for independence and sovereignty.

In this sphere too there are broad possibilities. This is what we have in mind when we talk about the meeting we would like to organize with representatives of African parties and movements to elaborate a common platform of joint action to combat hunger and backwardness and to establish a new international order.

A third problem in connection with which we intend to step up our action is the problem of human rights. Imperialist forces used this question back in the early seventies to oganize noisy propaganda campaigns. By these campaigns they tried and are trying to blunt people's awareness, seeking to make them meek, obedient, and submissive so as to prepare for new aggression with impunity. At the same time, the purpose of these actions is to undermine the people's hopes for socialism so as to conceal from working people and peoples the way toward a better life and a more just world. Since then, vast amounts have been spent on mounting these campaigns in France as well as elsewhere.

We believe this must be resolutely rebuffed: Respect for an expansion of human rights and the emancipation of mankind in all its forms and manifestations constitute the essence of our ideals. We cannot permit them to be soiled and trampled in the mire every day. All this also means that we must fight everywhere and in everything for truth and the elucidation of truth and must advocate respect for and expansion of all human rights.

Dear comrades and friends!

A typical trait of world development today is the great striving for justice, freedom, independence, peace, new relations of friendship and cooperation among peoples, and socialism. It is that that attaches great weight to our efforts to strengthen active solidarity with all forces fighting to realize these aspirations. It is this that attaches even greater importance to the new internationalism which we are trying to put into effect.

International solidarity is not just empty words for French Communists and this is evidenced by our entire history.

We are in solidarity with the peoples who, despite the threat from U.S. imperialism, are fighting in Central America and Latin American for respect of their right to dignity, sovereignty, social progress, and development. Yes, friends from Nicaragua and El Salvador, you can count on us!

We are in solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa, who are fighting against apartheid, resisting interference by South Africa, and seeking to secure the right to live in peace and the right to determine their own future in freedom.

We are in solidarity with the peoples still groaning under the yoke of bloody dictatorships!

We are in solidarity with the peoples of the Near East and those who today still have to wage a courageous struggle to demand respect of their right to live in an independent and sovereign state. Yes, Lebanese friends, yes, Palestinian friends, yes, friends from the Sahara, you can count on us.

We are in solidarity with the communist parties which, in the most varied conditions, are fighting together with their peoples for social progress, democracy, peace, and socialism -- the communist parties of West Europe, and also Japan and the United States!

And we are in solidairty with communist parties which, each in its own way, are building a new society and socialism together with their peoples.

Yes, dear comrades and friends, French Communists are in solidarity with all in our world who are striving and doing everything to ensure that these hopes become reality, with those who are rising in the struggle on all continents for peace, progress, development, and socialism!

The participants in the international solidarity meeting cordially and warmly greeted CPSU delegation leader M.S. Solomentsev.

Comrade M.S. Solomentsev's Speech [subhead]

Addressing the delegates to the 25th PCF Congress, French Communists, and all the rally participants, M.S. Solomentsev said:

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, asked us to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the Communists of France. Comrade Chernenko, who attended your previous, 24th, congress, has retained very warm feelings from his meetings with Comrade Marchais, the PCF's other leaders, and French Communists.

I must say that our delegation has been greatly impressed by your congress. Comrade Marchais' report and the delegates' speeches were imbued with genuine concern for the fundamental interests of the working class and all working people, concern for strengthening the party and its ties with the broad masses, and concern for the destiny of France and the destiny of peace and social progress.

As Communists and as your friends, we wish you and all French Communists very great successes in realizing the tasks set by the 25th PCF Congress.

Your congress, comrades, has come at an extremely crucial time of world development.

For many years now -- practically since the second half of the seventies -- the world has been in a fever. The confrontation imposed on mankind by those imperialist circles that would like to reverse the course of historical development has led to a considerable increase in the danger of war. And in our age the danger of war means the danger of nuclear war. It would seem to be clear to us all that such a war, if unleashed, would have disastrous consequences for modern civilization.

Imperialism, and American imperialism above all, is trying to change the correlation of forces in the world in its favor and dictate its terms to the peoples. However, it may be confidently stated that these plans are doomed to failure. The USSR and the other socialist states will not allow the military strategic equilibrium to be upset. As is known, the developing countries are also resolutely opposed to the policy of confrontation. A sizable section of the public in Western capitalist countries, including U.S. allies, refuses to support the principles of the policy of force.

A tremendous and truly unprecedented role belongs to the people's masses, the peace-loving public, and the liberation movements as factors in rebuffing imperialism and its "crusade." The broad development of the peoples' struggle shows that an understanding of the fact that the fate of social progress and of progress in any sphere of human activity is inseparable from the struggle for peace has put down deep roots. This is a very important guarantee which has meant that imperialism has not succeeded and never will succeed in changing the correlation of political forces in its favor.

True to the Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union has sought and is seeking to resolve existing disputes through negotiation. We persistently strive and will continue to strive to end the nuclear arms race so that the funds released can be used to enhance people's well being and to resolve such acute problems as the struggle against hunger, disease, and economic backwardness in developing countries.

Guided by precisely these considerations, at the end of last year our country advanced an initative to hold new talks with the United States on a whole range of questions concerning the nonmilitarization of space and the limitation and reduction of both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

As you know, comrades, the subject and aims of the upcoming Soviet-American talks were agreed upon at the meeting in Geneva. It is important that an accord has been reached: All questions connected with curbing the arms race, whether in space or on earth, must be resolved in unity and interconnection.

Both delegations declared: The ultimate goal is the total liquidation of nuclear weapons. For almost 4 decades -- since 1946 -- the Soviet Union has based itself on precisely these positions. We are convinced that precisely the complete prohibition and liquidation of nuclear weapons is the most reliable guarantee of the exclusion of nuclear war from the life of mankind. This is a noble aim, and to achieve it it is worthwhile and necessary for us all to struggle unstintingly!

However, there is still a very long road to travel in order to achieve this. The date of the start of the talks has been fixed. The Soviet and U.S. delegations have been named. It is important that these talks be concluded successfully. As for the Soviet Union, it is ready for this. We approach the upcoming talks very seriously and only from constructive positions.

The U.S. Administration also declares its desire to achieve success at the talks.

This can only be welcomed. But we cannot disregard the fact that there are influential forces in American ruling circles and in the same administration which are even now expressing quite different views. They declare their firm intention to strive for the implementation of the plans for the militarization of space.

The matter is not confined just to statements. The chief point is that, although a decision on talks has been reached, the arms race is continuing in the United States at an increasing pace. According to data published in the United States, the Pentagon is planning huge military appropriations over the next 5 years -- 1985-1989 -- to the tune of $2 trillion, which is more than during all the previous 15 years. And it is no coincidence that the Washington administration remains deaf to all proposals for a moratorium and for an end to this race no matter where [gde by to ni bylo].

What conclusion is to be drawn from this? For ourselves we draw one conclusion: to intensify work to the utmost in all directions with a view to achieving success in the struggle for peace and the ending of the arms race.

We are convinced that the success of the future talks depends not only on us and, in general, not only on their participants. It depends also on the position of other countries, which are called upon to make clearly known their will to end confrontation and the arms race. And, of course, this applies fully to the position of France. Particularly since France is a nuclear power.

And, of course, the success of the talks largely depends on the energetic actions of the people's masses and on the position of the public -- European and international. It would be wrong to think that, once the talks begin, the resolution of a question passes entirely into the hands of diplomats and the public has nothing more to say. On the contrary, right now, the more clearly the voice of the public is heard in favor of the nonmilitarization of space and a substantial reduction in nuclear arms, the easier it will be to achieve success at the negotiating table. The public and the broad people's masses are a great force which all who gamble on military confrontation and the arms race must reckon with.

The Soviet Union has never separated, nor does it separate, the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems from the struggle for the full realization of every people's right to independent development and for the right to control one's own destiny. We are opposed to all attempts to divide the world up into spheres of influence and, particularly, to claims to world hegemony. The Soviet Union categorically rejects all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples and all attempts to impose systems alien to them. State terrorism in any form is a gross violation of the principles of international law and an inadmissible encroachment on the people's sacred right to peace and freedom.

Guided by these principles, the Soviet Union will continue to help the victims of aggression. We resolutely condemn the undeclared war that American imperialism is waging against Nicaragua and the U.S. policy of threats, pressure, and economic blockade against socialist Cuba. The Soviet Union fully supports the struggle of the peoples of the Near East against aggression and the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own sovereign state.

The Soviet Union comes out resolutely against neocolonialism and for the liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism. The USSR demands an end to the aggressive, subversive actions of South Africa's racist regime against the people of its own country and the peoples of neighboring countries.

We express profound solidarity with the peoples of the revolutionary-democratic countries in Africa and Asia who, surmounting the difficult legacy of the colonial past, are taking real steps forward on the path of building a new, just society.

The Soviet Union is a consistent champion of the profound democratication of international relations and of a new world economic order. The realization of these tasks would substantially promote the cause of peace. The realization of these tasks would be a very great act of justice with regard to the majority of the world's population.

Our country's working people are true to the principle of class solidarity with their brothers -- the working class and working people of capitalist countries. Soviet Communists value highly the difficult struggle of communists in capitalist countries -- most active defenders of the working people's fundamental interests and their countries' national interest.

The international solidarity and cooperation among all the socialist countries, Communists, revolutionary democrats, and all fighters for peace and freedom are the great driving force of our epoch. You can rest assured that the CPSU, true to Leninist traditions, will continue to do everything to strengthen this solidarity and cooperation.

Comrades, many different things are said today about socialism in general and about the socialism being built in our country in particular. And we appreciate that certain differences in approach and evaluation are inevitable here, depending on who is speaking about socialism and why, and whether that person is a friend or enemy. However, there are opinions and there are facts. The former are frequently a subjective matter; the latter, however, are objective.

Thus, for example, if you speak from an objective standpoint, from the standpoint of facts, the Soviet Union, like a number of other countries, has created a socialist society that differs in a real and fundamental way from capitalist society. We have created a society that possesses its own system of economic, political, and moral values, foremost among which are soviet power, which is genuine people's power; social ownership of the means of production; social justice; collectivism; and a sense of comradeship and mutual assistance.

We do not have, nor can there be any exploitation of people by others. The main yardstick of a person's value and position in our society is his labor. Everyone is guaranteed the right to work and to receive equal reward for equal labor. Everyone enjoys an equal right to education, medical help, and social security. Science, culture, and all spiritual assets are equally accessible to all our country's citizens.

There are, of course, spheres where socialism still has work to do and where it has not realized all its potential. We are far from thinking that everything that we have is ideal. That is only natural, since we are following an unexplored path. But real socialism's historical advantages and gains as a system are so significant and obvious that the only people capable of questioning them are either ill-informed or confirmed enemies of socialism.

Comrades, our party, as you know, is approaching its 27th congress. This congress will be of great significance. It will adopt a new edition of the CPSU program and introduce modifications in its rules. The congress will examine the prospects for comprehensively developing the country for the next 5-year plan and the period through the year 2000. In brief, it will be a forward-looking congress, a congress geared to the future.

And our path into the future is the path of comprehensively improving what has been built in our country with its developed socialist society.

We are not utopians; we base ourselves on real facts. The tasks we set ourselves in the spheres of production, labor productivity, and scientific and technical progress in our society are large in scale and complex. But they are realistic tasks. Our plans and blueprints are based on the opportunities now afforded us by the powerful production, scientific, and technical potential that has been created in the country and by the achievements in the sphere of culture and education in resolving major social problems.

The party continues to believe that concern for people and for further raising the Soviet people's standard of well-being and spiritual culture is a vital matter, a matter of paramount importance. Ensuring the harmonious development of the human personality is our main task. And our current and long-term plans are geared to resolving it.

Our society has an extensive scope for political development. We are paying particular attention to enhancing the Soviets' role and stepping up their activity and to directly involving working people in running the affairs of state and society. The labor collectives of enterprises, construction sites, and kolkhozes increasingly act as the cells of socialist society, where working people themselves resolve questions of developing the economy and of people's everyday lives. This on the whole involves deepening and developing the principles of socialist self-management, as we say.

It is obvious to us Soviet people that it is improving our socialist society, strengthening our country, and enhancing Soviet people's lives, which constitutes our greatest and most weighty contribution to the common cause of progress and peace. And we wish to assure you, our friends, that the Communists and citizens of our country are doing everything possible to further develop and improve socialism and to consolidate the domestic and international stances of the society created by the Great October Revolution!

Comrades, we are in France on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Nazi Germany in World War II. That war claimed countless victims among the Soviet people and inflicted enormous material damage. France suffered 4 years of aggression and occupation. Today certain circles in the West are trying to question the results of the war and the principle of the inviolability of the European borders. This is a dangerous policy. It is capable of undermining stability in Europe.

We would like to recall here the combat cooperation between the Soviet Union and France during the years of World War II and their contribution to the common victory over fascism. The lessons of history convincingly show that Soviet-French cooperation is a factor for peace, security, and stability on our continent. The Soviet leadership has invariably advocated good relations with France and does everything it can to develop them in all areas.

There is considerable potential for raising the level of our relations in the political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres. Fuller utilization of this potential would be in the fundamental interests of our countries' peoples and of the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

"On the whole," K.U. Chernenko has stressed, "we favor a careful attitude to the assets that we have accumulated during the decades of relations between us, and we favor joint efforts to increase them and forestall any attempts to sow enmity and distrust between French and Soviet people."

Comrades, relations of fraternal friendship and internationalist solidarity have not existed between the CPSU and the PCF for many decades. Our parties fight and operate under different conditions. They have different specific tasks today. Both our parties, like every Communist Party, develop their strategies independently and carry it out independently. We can have differences of opinion, including differences on what a socialist society should be like. That is quite normal. However, we think that the most important thing is that we do not lose sight of the essence of socialism -- namely, the creation of a society free from exploitation, a society of social justice, a society where no one is left by the wayside.

We are aware, comrades, that our parties' views on the development of the modern world are either very close or identical. We are certain that Communists throughout the world will cooperate more closely to realize their peaceful goals. They will cooperate among themselves and with all peace-loving forces. There is contradiction here.

Soviet and French Communists have been, are, and, we are certain, will continue to be militant comrades-in-arms in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, the peoples' security, and our common goals of socialism and communism.

M.S. Solomentsev concluded by wishing the PCF and French Communists success in their struggle for working people's fundamental interests, an independent French policy, peace, disarmament, and friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and French peoples and by proposing a toast to solidarity and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCF.

The following representatives of foreign delegations also addressed the rally: emissaries of the African National Congress of South Africa, the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, the CPC, the Congolese Labor Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Italian Communist Party, The Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front, the PLO, and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Tumultous, prolonged applause filled the auditorium. Participants in this stirring meeting chanted the slogan "Long live international solidarity!', and the auditorium resounded with the triumphant sound of the party anthem, the Internationale.

France-USSR Society Meeting

PM131345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting in Paris']

[Text] Paris, 8 Feb -- The CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which is attending the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party, met with the leadership of the "France-USSR" Society today.

M. Gilbert, the society's executive president, cordially welcomed the Soviet guests. She told them about the society's multifaceted activities in acquainting the French public with the life of the Soviet people. The society is currently devoting much attention to events connected with the 40th anniversary of the victory in World War II.

M.S. Solomentsev observed that people in the Soviet Union are aware of the efforts of the "France-USSR" Society aimed at developing and strengthening friendly ties and mutual understanding between the Soviet and the French peoples and creating a favorable climate in the relations between the two countries, and they rate these efforts and the selfless work of thousands upon thousands of champions of Soviet-French friendship highly.

Our meeting with you, he went on, is taking place in an important year, the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. During the war years in the struggle against fascism, combat cooperation between the Soviet Union and France was forged and strengthened. Its symbol was the "Normandy-Nieman" Regiment in which Soviet and French pilots fought side by side.

In present conditions, the leader of the CPSU delegation emphasized, the lessons of the bloodiest and most destructive war in mankind's history have a special importance and a deep meaning. The international situation has seriously deteriorated in recent years. Certain circles, gambling on world hegemony, have launched an arms race on an unprecedented scale. Our country is consistently steering a course aimed at averting the nuclear threat, improving international relations, and preventing the militarization of space.

In conclusion, M.S. Solomentsev wished the "France-USSR" Society new successes in its noble activities in the interests of strengthening mutual understanding between the Soviet and the French peoples and in the interests of world peace.

The friendly meeting was attended by activists of the "France-USSR" Society, other representatives of the French public, and also Yu.M. Vorontsov, the USSR's ambassador to France.

Marchais Closes Congress

PM141045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 85 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents I. Shchedrov and Yu. Lopatin: "Militant Program of Struggle. The 25th French Communist Party Congress Has Ended"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 10 Feb -- Georges Marchais, reelected secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], took the floor. First, he declared, permit me, on behalf of the delegates, and the national and democratic movements whose representatives have done us the friendly honor of attending our congress. They have been able to see for themselves that French Communists are loyal to internationalism. Be assured dear comrades and friends, of our desire to develop and strengthen the solidarity of the working people and the people of France with all the forces in our world that are waging the struggle against imperialism, for mankind's liberation, for justice and progress, freedom, independence, and development, for peace, disarmament, friendship among the peoples, and for socialism.

As a result of its 25th congress, he continued, the party possesses a perfectly clear and definite political line. We have adopted a decision to continue our efforts to update our strategy -- efforts that have been undertaken since the period of the 22d PCF Congress in 1976 with a view to still further strengthening our revolutionary party, which the French people need. The raison d'etre, the chief aim, of the PCF is a socialist society by democratic means.

This transformation of society, G. Marchais pointed out, is not a remote ideal for us.

It is the fullest response to the problems facing our people and country today, since the present crisis -- and the 25th congress has once again stated this in a resolute and well reasoned manner -- is a crisis of the system, of the whole of capitalist society. The PCF extends its hand to the millions of men, women, boys, and girls who refuse to reconcile themselves to their fate and believe that they can make a contribution to removing the difficulties they encounter. We suggest that they struggle together with us against the crisis and capitalism, for the major political aims our congress has clearly defined. The crisis is having a serious effect in the spheres of the economy, social life, state activity, and international relations. In all these spheres we want to help all whom this directly concerns to close ranks, to have an impact, and to create a new union of the majority of the people that would make it possible to implement the profound transformations France needs.

COMMENTATOR ON WEINBERGER'S WEST EUROPEAN VISIT

OW130855 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Feb 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Vladimir Kondratyev]

[Text] During a 5-day visit to Western Europe, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and a number of high-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration earnestly strived to enlist the support of allies in implementing space militarization plans.

[Begin Kondratyev recording] Hello, comrades. Weinberger's speech at the international conference on military questions in Munich frankly stressed that the United States will not abandon its star wars program. Moreover, during the visit, U.S. officials essentially proposed that the West Europeans take part in the development of an antisatellite system with space-based elements. In return, they promised to open, so to speak, a defensive nuclear umbrella over not only the United States but also Western Europe.

However, the effort to overcome the allies' distrust of star wars plans did not entirely succeed. It turned out that, as before, Paris and London displayed skepticism on these questions. Only the FRG's leaders accommodated the desire of the NATO senior partner to transfer FRG scientific potential to participation in the global project.

Zealously publicizing space weapons, the Pentagon asserts that it would facilitate the strengthening of stability in relations between the world's biggest powers. Thus, as in the case of medium-range missiles, this is an attempt to deceive the West European public. It is suggested that work to establish armaments in space would prompt the Soviet Union to take a more amenable position at the upcoming talks in Geneva.

However, our side has often stated that U.S. attempts to achieve unilateral advantages are doomed to failure. We will also not allow the talks to be used as a cover for militaristic preparations. This is now understood by many in the West. Replying to political figures who consider that space militarization would present an opportunity for for an end to the arms race, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said: People were told much the same thing when atom bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but the arms race continued. The dream of invincibility, Brandt stressed, is a great illusion, and those who allow themselves to be won over to support the implementation of space militarization plans do a disservice to peace. [end recording]

FRG POLITICIAN ON KOHL SUPPORT FOR SPACE PLANS

LD132359 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn February 13 TASS -- The speech of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl at an annual conference organised by the West German military scientific society "Wehrkunde" where he supported Reagan's so-called initiative in the sphere of "strategic defence" that is launching the arms race in space, means a bow to the U.S. Government which has an unambiguous political meaning, said Hermann Scheer, expert on questions of disarmament of the SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany] group in Bundestag.

According to a report of the DPA news agency with a reference to the press service of the SDPG, Hermann Scheer said that by his "yes" to space arms the FRG chancellor erased the efforts of West European countries aimed at the prevention of the militarisation of outer space.

W. EUROPE BELIEVES SDI MAY CAUSE ARMS SPIRAL

LD131218 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 13 TASS -- It is believed in Western Europe that the implementation of President Reagan's "strategic defence initiative", which provides for the development of a space-based anti-missile defence system, may bring about another spiral of the arms race and enhance tensions worldwide, notes a report, "The Strategic Defense Initiative and United States Alliance Strategy", drawn up by the Congressional Research Service after a 6-month study of the stance of Western European countries.

Thus, according to the opinion of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the report says, research work alone, without the system deployment, is a powerful enough impetus to the arms race. The compilers of the document quote a highly placed official in a Western European government as saying that there is an erroneous view within the Reagan administration that the United States may gain strategic superiority over the USSR.

Western European representatives, the report says, reject the Reagan administration's statement that the "strategic defence initiative" will be limited to purely "research work" and that the deployment of the anti-missile defence system is, allegedly, an issue so far unresolved. According to many Western European personalities, as soon as the United States starts large-scale research work, it will be difficult to avoid the subsequent production of the new anti-missile defence system.

According to the Western Europeans, the reports stresses, the implementation of the "initiative" threatens to undermine the 1972 Soviet-American treaty limiting anti-missile defences, which they regard as an important landmark in the arms control process. It is feared in Western Europe, the compilers of the document admit, that the United States might abrogate the treaty. Cancelling the treaty, in the opinion of the allies, will undermine stability in the world, the report says.

Noting the growth of opposition to Washington dangerous plans on the part of the Western European public, the compilers of the report quote an official as saying that any government of a NATO member state that will fully support the "strategic defence initiative" will jeopardize its political future.

FRG MINISTER TO SPEAK AT PRUSSIAN GATHERING

LD132041 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Test] Bonn February 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

Following Chancellor Kohl who agreed to speak at a gathering of "The Land Association of Germans From Silesia" in Hannover in June, a similar intention was expressed by the FRG minister of the interior Friedrich Zimmermann. He will appear as official speaker at a gathering of the "Land Association of Germans From East Prussia" planned to be held in Duesseldorf on May 25-26.

The incendiary aims of the gathering with which the Bonn minister actucally solidarised were unambiguously summed up by the land associations's press body OSTPREUSSENBLATT. The paper wrote the other day that its participants will declare that the "areas east of Oder and Neisse are only temporarily under Poland's jurisdiction."

It should be noted in this connection that two years ago, soon after the coming to power of the Kohl government, Friedrich Zimmermann said in Munich: "The new government is not inclined to limit the German question only to the territories of the FRG and the GDR. This question applies also to regions east of Oder and Neisse."

A number of West German workers in culture made a statement in which they sharply condemned the claims of the "Land Association of Germans From Silesia" and other such groupings. The statement stresses that the borders existing in Europe now have formed as a result of the criminal war that was unleashed and lost by Hitler. "These borders are inviolable," the statement says.

ARKHIPOV, BAYBAKOV RECEIVE SWEDISH TRADE MINISTER

LD131344 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov today received Swedish Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom. Later in the day Hellstrom was reveived by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov. During the discussion they exchanged views on questions of the trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

TURKISH ARMY BEGINS EXERCISES IN ERZURUM

LD121130 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 12 Feb 85

[TASS] Ankara February 12 TASS -- The Turkish Army has begun exercises code-named "General Nurretin Baransel-85" in the eastern province of Erzurum. According to AKAJANS NEWS AGENCY, troops will be trained in combat operations, combat security and logistic support in winter conditions.

PASTUKHOV MEETS WITH BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

PM131453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting in Damascus"]

[Text] Damascus, 12 Feb -- 'A. al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, has met with the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries headed by B.N. Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and chairman of the Central Board of the "USSR-Syria" Friendship Society.

During the talks 'A. al-Ahmar came out in support of the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at ending the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war. Being a real friend of the Arab peoples, he pointed out, the Soviet Union gives constant assistance and support to the just struggle of the Arab peoples opposed to the attempts of the forces of imperialism and Zionism to establish their supremacy in the Near East region.

On behalf of the Ba'th Party leadership 'A. al-Ahmar voiced satisfaction with the state of relations between Syria and the Soviet Union, which is developing successfully on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between them signed in 1980.

YAR PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES USSR'S RYUYTEL

PM141121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Delegation"]

[Text] Sanaa, 13 Feb -- 'A. 'A. Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit. During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral Soviet-North Yemeni relations and certain key international problems.

Satisfaction was expressed with the state of Soviet-North Yemeni relations, which date back more than half a century. Note was made of the important role of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the YAR. Signed last year in Moscow, which opens up broad prospects for the development and deepening of cooperation between the two countries. The president of North Yemen spoke highly of the role played by the Soviet Union's assistance in developing the YAR's national economy.

The North Yemeni leader rated highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its efforts in the struggle for disarmament and detente.

Regarding the situation in the Near East, it was noted that the reason why tension persists in that region is the aggressive, expansionist policy of Israel, supported by the United States. A coincidence in approach was recorded on the part of the USSR and the YAR toward questions of a Near East settlement, primarily toward the resolution of the Palestinian problem on the basis of the Arab people of Palestine's exercise of their legitimate rights to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. A.I. Filev, USSR ambassador to the YAR, took part in the meeting.

Call for Mideast Conference

LD132234 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The parliamentarians of the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] have called for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO. This came in a statement issued on the results of the visit to the YAR by the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The two sides pointed out that a settlement in the Middle East should provide for the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and also the realization of the Palestinian Arabs to set up an independent national state.

NEW SOMALI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM131151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 8 February in the Kremlin Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Somali Democratic Republic, presented his credentials to P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between P.G. Gilashvili and A.S. Ismail there was a conversation in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH CUBA'S MIRET IN MOSCOW

PM131609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 8 February N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received P. Miret, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Questions of the further development of economic ties between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba were discussed during friendly talks. L. Vazquez, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, participated in the talks.

ARGENTINE REACTION TO CHERNENKO REPLY CITED

LD140948 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Buenos Aires February 14 TASS -- The reply of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko to leaders of the Argentine movement "Appeal of 100 in the Name of Life" has evoked broad response of the press, radio and television of Argentina.

Radio and television comments devote great attention to this major event. "Moscow Says 'No' to Nuclear Death", "K.U. Chernenko Answers Argentine Peace Champions" -- under these headlines the leading Argentine newspapers published the reply of the Soviet leader. The influential newspaper CLARIN stresses that, according to K.U. Chernenko, "the Soviet Union has already pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and this constructive stand has been approved by the overwhelming majority of U.N. member states".

U.S-HONDURAS 'BIG PINE III' MANEUVERS BEGIN

LD132051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] In Honduras the U.S.-Honduran maneuvers "Big Pine III" have begun. Our correspondent Viktor Amplimov reports from Managua:

[Begin Amplimov recording] More than 12,000 soldiers are taking part, in addition to U.S. tank and Air Force units. All 8 military bases and 9 airfields built by the Pentagon in this small Latin American country are involved. The main theater of maneuvers is the area immediately adjoining the northern borders of Nicaragua. As a rule the arms and ammunition delivered here for the maneuvers are subsequently left for the bands of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries entrenched on Honduran territory.

It is noteworthy that the troops of the U.S. Army and of the regime that is subservient to the United States have been mobilized only 3 days before the opening of the conference of the countries of the Contadora Group in Panama. The U.S. Administration dislikes the constructive proposals for achieving peace in Central America submitted by the countries of this group -- Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela. At the same time the United States is exerting direct pressure on the countries of the Contadora Group themselves. Panama has found itself at the epicenter of blackmail. In the last 2 weeks the U.S. Navy has sharply intensified its activity off Panamanian shores, and since last Thursday exercises involving 4,000 U.S. troops have been in progress on its territory. [ending recording]

PINOCHET REJECTION OF LIBERALIZATION IRKS U.S.

PM131627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[R. Tuchnin "International Commentary": "A Doomed Dictator"]

[Text] For some time now the upper echelons of the U.S. Administration have been directing criticism at the Chilean dictatorship, not to reproach Pinochet for the terror he has inflicted but to rebuke him for rejecting the "liberalization" that the U.S. press has so widely proclaimed.

The indefatigable J. Anderson has disclosed in THE WASHINGTON POST that deep within the State Department there even exists a secret plan regarding the Pinochet regime. Anderson did not know the finer points of the proposed measures but was sufficiently confident about the main areas of Washington's course. There is nothing particularly wise or new in the tactic: While politicians close to the White House and the diplomatic department are being instructed to publicly criticize the dictatorial regime's "excesses" more often, the U.S. Embassy in Santiago is being told to make greater efforts to build bridges between Pinochet and the bourgeois opposition. According the Anderson, Shultz' department is also thinking about replacing the J. Theberge, U.S. ambassador to Chile, who has been praising the fascist-style dictator too long and too openly.

It requires no special political acumen to discover the truth behind Washington's maneuver. Reagan's entourage has been observing the situation in Chile with growing alarm. No matter how much they value "their man" on the dictator's throne in Santiago, they have to face up to the truth -- that Pinochet is doomed.

However, he will probably not go in the way that his U.S. protectors would like -- in that he will not quietly leave the political arena after handing over the reins of power to a politically similar but less odious general. The U.S. ruling elite is already giving less thought to ways of saving the utterly corrupt Pinochet regime than to ways of preventing the social explosion that will not only sweep away the puppet dictatorship but may also irreparably damage U.S. dominance in the country.

That is why Washington is nudging its protege Pinochet toward the bourgeois opposition. They are hoping on the Potomac that by means of ostentatious "liberalization" the regime will succeed in defusing the general discontent. splitting the ranks of the opposition to the dictatorship, and bringing to the forefront of political life the kind of civilian who, having replaced the ousted Pinochet without fuss, could come to terms with the captains of U.S. "big business" and the leaders of official Washington.

But as recent events show, the scope for such maneuvering by the United States is constantly being reduced. The people's hatred for the fascist dictatorship is so strong that even "moderate" bourgeois politicians who, on another occasion, would probably have seized the opportunity offered to them, are refusing an open deal with Pinochet.

The latest wave of brutal persecution against the progressive forces that has arisen in the country bears out the conclusion reached by Chile's Communists that the dictatorship can no longer remain in power without resorting to coercion, terror, and systematic repression.

FURTHER REPORT ON BOLIVIAN CP CONGRESS

PM141039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Unity"]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 10 Feb -- An analysis of the domestic political situation in Bolivia occupied a significant place in the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] Central Committee report. It points out that the government of Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], which formerly incorporated the PCB on a legal basis, made a significant contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle. Having inherited an economy in the gr ρ of a crisis, it acted under very complex conditions, and for a number of reasons the projected program in the socioeconomic sphere was not fulfilled. The report emphasizes that there has recently been an increase in subversive, antigovernment activitv by the right-wing opposition in Congress, in business circles, and in the Armed Forces in the country with the support of imperialist circels. Anarcho-syndicalists, Trotskiyists, and Maoists have rendered a significant service to reaction.

The PCB, the speaker pointed out, resolutely advocated implementing the UDP's anti-imperialist and popular-democratic program. Bolivia's Communists struggled courageously under conditions of incessant attacks on the party by external and internal reaction.

We can proudly tell the people, Jorge Kolle Cueto emphasized in conclusion, that the PCB was and still is the chief force in the Bolivians' struggle against imperialism and reaction and for the practical implementation of the popular-democratic program. We appeal again and again to our comrades in the other UDP parties and to all the country's progressive forces to strengthen unity, the first secretary of the PCB Central Committee declared. Over the past period the PCB has confirmed that on the organizational, political, and ideological plane it is a unified party of a truly Leninist type.

Following J. Kolle Cueto's speech, Simon Reyes, member of the PCB Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat, read out the CPSU Central Committee's greetings message to the Bolivian Communists' forum, which the participants greeted with tumultuous applause.

AFP: CHERNENKO'S CARDIOLOGIST RETURNS TO MOSCOW

AU141048 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 14 (AFP) -- The early return home of heart specialist and Kremlin physician Dr. Yevgeniy Chazov from a U.S. tour yesterday was widely viewed today as a sign that President Konstantin Chernenko's health may be failing fast.

"It's a concrete indication that something is wrong, far more telling than all the rumours which are normal under the circumstances," a Western diplomat commented.

Doctor Chazov, who has treated Mr. Chernenko in the past, should have stayed in the United States until Sunday as part of a group invited by the Anti-Nuclear U.S. Group Physicians for Social Responsibility. But yesterday, he cancelled a speech at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland and flew back to Moscow after calling off planned visits to Boston and Philadelphia, a spokesman for the U.S. physicians group said.

Dr. Chazov, 56, is director-general of the Soviet Cardiology Research Centre and has been deputy public health minister since 1968. For 18 years, he has headed the ministry's "number four principal department" which is concerned with the health of the Soviet leadership. He was reputed to be the personal physician of former President Leonid Brezhnev whose death certificate and that of his successor Yuriy Andropov, he signed. Konstantin Chernenko, who is 73, has not been seen in public since December 27 and Soviet officials confirmed recently that he was "ill".

While in the United States, Dr. Chazov, who was bombarded with questions about Mr. Chernenko, said that the Soviet leader was "working...and if he is working, that means he's not dying". Dr. Chazov, in a statement which gave added weight to his return, also said: "If you think Dr. Chazov is Mr. Chernenko's doctor, then if he's here that means that all is well." A Western diplomat, commenting on the cardiologist's return, said that in many ways it resembled the return from Stockholm of Igor Andropov two days before his father died.

However Mr. Chernenko is not the only Soviet leader whose health is the object of speculation. Vasiliy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Politburo and first vice-president of the Supreme Soviet has not been seen in public since January 25 although protocol required his presence on at least one occasion: Like his peers, he is supposed to make a pre-election speech ahead of elections scheduled on February 24 but he has failed to do so. Vasiliy Kuznetsov, at 84, is the oldest member of the 22-man [as received] Politburo and the Central Committee.

EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPED SOCIALISM'S FUTURE TASKS

PM131257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Along the Road of Realism and Innovation"]

[Text] Our party's strength lies in its unity, its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and its ability to develop and direct the creative activeness of the masses and to rally them ideologically and organizationally, guided by proven Leninist methods. Constantly remembering that the party's link with the masses has always been, is, and will be a very important source of its strength, Soviet Communists constantly measure their course and their decisions and actions, above all, against the thoughts of the working person and his tremendous sociopolitical and class flair.

The CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary February Plenum was held a year ago. In an atmosphere of unity and cohesion and conscious of its tremendous responsibility to the party and the people, the plenum resolved questions of continuity of leadership and the implementation of domestic and foreign policy, electing Comrade K.U. Chernenko to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party sees it as the essence of revolutionary continuity to go forward in resolving its program tasks, and to do so by relying on everything that has been achieved, creatively enriching it, and concentrating the collective thought and energy of Communists, the working class, and the entire people on unresolved tasks and key problems of the present and future.

The Marxist-Leninist concept of developed socialism as a special, objectively necessary, lengthy stage in the first phase of the communist socioeconomic formation constitutes the basis of the CPSU's strategy and tactics under modern conditions. Being the result of an in-depth analysis of the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties and of world realities, it represents an outstanding contribution to the theory of scientific communism.

Today our country is at the beginning of the stage of developed socialism. Entry upon it is a natural result of the strenuous creative activity of the party and people, of which we are rightly proud. At the same time, this is also the beginning of a great and complex shift toward resolving the tasks of improving the socialism that we have built. We have attained positions from which we can and must move forward, emulating the highest, most exacting notions of socialism formulated by scientific theory. The resolution of these truly giant tasks is inseparable from the realistic, sober, and creative approach to all our affairs, which is being asserted increasingly strongly in the CPSU's activity.

A very important role in the shift of public consciousness toward urgent problems of improving developed socialism has been played by the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1984) Plenum decisions, Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches, his article "Up to the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism" in the journal KOMMUNIST, and the all-union scientific and practical conference "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum Decisions."

Qualitative advances and changes in the national economy have become the urgent requirement of the day. It is necessary not only to consolidate and augment what has been achieved but also to resolve a task of fundamental importance -- to ensure our economy's transfer to the path of intensive development and to enhance its efficiency. There is one way to do this -- to considerably accelerate scientific and technical progress and comprehensively perfect and improve the forms and methods of socialist management.

The struggle which has been mounted on the party's initiative to assert order and organization everywhere, to strengthen party, state, and labor discipline, and to enhance the responsibility of absolutely everyone -- from worker to minister -- has met with the warm approval and support of Soviet people. It is largely thanks to this that positive progress has been made recently in practically all sectors of the national economy. The measures taken have had a great effect -- not just economically but also socially and morally -- and helped to assert an atmosphere of universal exactingness and implacability toward shortcomings hindering our progress.

All the CPSU's multifaceted activity has one ultimate purpose -- to improve Soviet people's well-being and provide conditions for the all-around, harmonious development of the individual.

Processes contributing to the formation of a classless socialist society, to the further prosperity and rapprochement of the USSR's fraternal nations, to the fuller implementation of the inherent socialist principle of social justice, and to the full revelation of the enormous potential of the people's socialist self-management fall into the category of the improvement of social relationships.

Our party considers that the way to increase the efficiency of the leadership of society is to improve its methods rather than to narrow the sphere of this leadership. The methods are to exert political influence on economic development, social relations, democracy, and culture and to persuade, educate, and organize the masses.

Socialism realizes its advantages via democracy. The growth of the party's leading role and the deepening of socialist democracy are a unified, integral, and natural process. The party is persistently conducting an extensive search for new and even more effective means of implementing people's power. Today, the accent in this work is shifting to the full and consistent implementation of the broad rights which have been given to soviets, labor collectives, and all components of our democratic system.

Experience shows that by no means all soviets are making full use of the rights and opportunities they have been granted in terms of the comprehensive economic, social, and cultural development of their territories, the struggle against narrow departmentalism, and nature conservation. All methods of improving the soviets' activity must be utilized to increase their efficiency and eliminate any elements of formalism. This is demanded of all communist deputies, through whom the party performs its leading role in the soviets. Their example is important, and it is important that they display a resporsible attitude to their duties as deputies. They are expected to bring organizational initiative to the soviets' work, to unite around them all those elected by the people, and to stimulate and direct their creative initiative. This demand is particularly topical in the period of preparation for the holding of the elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local organs of power, as well as after the elections.

The bigger and more complex the party and the people's tasks at the present stage of building a new social system become and the wider working people's involvement is in the day-to-day affairs of the state and society, the greater the need for elaboration of a scientifically substantiated, concrete, and realistic policy. This creative work is particularly widely developed at the moment, as direct preparations are being made for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be discussing a new edition of the party program. This basic theoretical and political document will orient Communists and all Soviet people toward tremendous creative work to improve the socialism we have built. We have everything we need to solve the new tasks. And the main thing is that we have, to quote Lenin, "the advantage of being a party that knows full well where it is going...."

PRAVDA REPORT OF CHERNENKO CANDIDACY REGISTRATION

PM131641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Unanimous Support"]

[Text] A regular session of the Central Electoral Commission for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections was held in the House of Unions in Moscow 8 February under the chairmanship of V.F. Sokolov. The results of the registration of candidate deputies were examined, reports were heard from the leaders of a number of okrug electoral commissions on the course of the preparations for the elections to the republic's supreme organ of state power, and other questions were discussed.

It was pointed out at the session that Soviet people are approaching the elections closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. They wholeheartedly support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy aimed at strengthening the might of the socialist motherland, enhancing the people's well-being, and preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

With great enthusiasm K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the international communist and workers' movement, and leader of the Lenin type, who devotes all his strength to the struggle for the motherland's prosperity and for peace and cooperation among the peoples, was unanimously registered as RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy for Moscow City's No 28 Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

Okrug electoral commissions unanimously registered members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the party's Central Committee as RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputies. The registered candidates include well-known progressive production workers and innovators, scientific and cultural figures, teachers, doctors, workers in the services sphere, specialists in various sectors of the national economy, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and servicemen -- representatives of 39 nations and ethnic groups in the RSFSR. This attests to the genuine people's power in our country, the further development of socialist democracy, and the great vital force of the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy.

The speakers emphasized that the preparations for the elections in the RSFSR are being conducted on a high political and organizational level. Meetings between candidate deputies and voters are now being held with great enthusiasm everywhere, and the unity of the party and the people is clearly manifested during them. At the meetings the voters express unanimous support for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, widely discuss questions of economic and cultural development, give mandates, and make suggestions for improving the work of soviet, economic, and public organs.

The commission session was addressed by G.P. Sorokina, deputy chairman of the Central Electoral Commission; Ye. Z. Razumov, secretary of the Central Electoral Commission; N.S. Bakriyeva, A.F. Dubov, R.G. Mazitov, A.I. Sorokin, and A.F. Shaholtayev, members of the commission; Kh. P. Neshkov, secretarty of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and others.

Participating in the commission's work were O.P. Kolchina, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of union and republic ministries and departments, and representatives of the press, television, and radio.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES BAGLEYSKIY ELECTORATE

PM131510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 12 February Kneprodzerzhinsky meeting between V.V. Shcherbitsky, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and voters of Bagleyskiy Electoral Okrug: "Every Effort To Serve the Party and the People"]

[Text] Working people in the Ukraine are making a weighty contribution to the nationwide struggle to implement the socioeconomic development plans outlined by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Like all Soviet people, they are striving to successfully fulfill the targets of the 5-year plan's final year, accelerate the pace of production growth, and bring into operation reserves for improving production efficiency and work quality.

Great political enthusiasm and an intense labor rhythm reign in the labor collectives of industrial Dneprodzerzhinsk. Metallurgists, chemical industry workers, construction workers, and workers in transportation and other sectors are multiplying their efforts to fittingly welcome the day of the republican supreme soviet and local soviet elections. This was said 12 February by participants in the meeting in Dneprodzerzhinsk of the voters of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast's Bagleyskiy Electoral Okrug with Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by Yu. V. Mamuta, first secretary of the Bagleyskiy party Raykom. An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was elected with great enthusiasm.

The Candidate deputy's agent, L.R. Komarov, member of the Ordzhonikidze By-Product Coke Plant's apparatus, described V.V. Shcherbitskiy's life, labor, and social activity and urged the voters to unanimously cast their votes on election day for those loyal sons and daughters of the motherland, the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was then addressed by S.A. Tkachenko, operator at the "Azot" Production Association, Yu. F. Korovin, director of the Pridneprovsk Chemical Plant, V.N. Karpenko, surgeon at the emergency medical aid center, L.A. Dashevskaya, teacher at the No 10 Secondary School, M.K. Kranchenko, leader of a team of metalworkers and fitters at the "Khimmontazh-208" Administration, A.V. Sokol, student at the No 23 Vocational and Technical School, and A.I. Priymak, first secretary of the party gorkom, who reported the achievements with which the city's labor collectives are approaching the elections and the additional socialist pleges adopted in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.

They spoke of the unanimous support for the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy and the approval of its practical activity to further strengthen the country's economic and defense might, enhance the people's prosperity, and strengthen world peace.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a speech. After expressing gratitude for the great honor and trust extended to him -- the nomination as Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy -- he noted that the Communist Party has no loftier goal than to selflessly serve the people's interests and show tireless concern for their good and happiness. The forthcoming elections will be graphic new confirmation of the monolithic nature of the unbreakable bloc of communists and nonparty people and of Soviet people's close cohesion around the CPSU and its Central Committee.

Our party's combat staff, headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding party and state figure, is purposefully and consistently implementing the CPSU's Leninist general line aimed at strengthening Soviet society's moral and political unity and the unbreakable friendship of the country's peoples and at the further flourishing of our great socialist motherland.

On the eve of my meeting with you, the candidate deputy said, I had a conversation with Comrade K.U. Chernenko. Konstantin Ustinovich asked about the work of the national economy's sectors during the winter and about the people's mood.

He received with satisfaction the news that the republic's working people are actively preparing to greet the scheduled party congress, are making the necessary efforts to implement the CPSU Central Committee directives on the further improvement of production and social life, and fully approve the package of initiatives by our party and state on improving the international situation. Comrade K.U. Chernenko expressed gratitude to all the collectives which nominated him Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy, and conveyed best wishes to people in Dneprodzerzhinsk and to all the republic's working people.

The distinguishing feature of the current election campaign is that it is taking place during the period of direct preparations for a truly historic event in the life of the party and all the people -- the 27th CPSU Congress. It is well known that the congress will adopt a most important political document -- the new edition of the CPSU program, which will define the party's strategy and tactics in the process of improving developed socialism. Pressing changes and amendments to the CPSU rules will also be made. The congress will outline plans for creative activity by the party and the people for the next 5-year plan and in the period through the year 2000. The congress documents will undoubtedly be a major contribution to the CPSU's theoretical activitiy and will enrich the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

The year of the current elections is also the year of a great red-letter day -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. All this imparts particular patriotic enthusiasm to both the election campaign and the multifaceted work to fulfill this year's plans and targets. The republic's working people, like all Soviet people, are making persistent efforts to successfully complete the 5-year plan.

The Ukraine's people have boundless trust in Lenin's great party, the tested collective leader, inspirer, and organizer of all victories. This trust is reaffirmed daily and hourly by the specific deeds of each collective in its sector. Our beloved motherland's national assets and spiritual potential are augmented, and its international prestige is strengthened, by the joint efforts of the country's nations and ethnic groups. This is a vivid manifestation of the real triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

The preparations for the elections to the organs of state power, the candidate deputy said, involve, of course, a nationwide review and exacting evaluation of everything that has been done and achieved in the period between elections. If we are to speak of the main result of the past 5 years, it is that our people are confidently marching ahead along the path indicated by the Communist Party, the path of the socialist society's further comprehensive development. Our country has become even mightier and Soviet people are living more prosperous and spiritually richer lives.

Something else that is important is the fact that a realistic and creative approach toward work and implacability toward shortcomings are increasingly being affirmed in the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs. Much has been done and is being done to further develop socialist democracy, strengthen discipline and organization, and enhance cadres' responsibility. All this has had a positive effect on the results of economic management and also on the moral-political atmosphere in our country. In short, our affairs, people's attitude toward them, and people's mood have all improved considerably.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy described the results of working people's work during the period since the last elections. National income, the main indicator of the efficiency of social production, has increased by 21 percent. Above-plan industrial output worth R5.6 billion has been sold over the 5 years, and about one-half of it has consisted of mass consumer goods.

Quality indicators have improved markedly in the economy as a whole. Last year most sectors of the national economy and republican oblasts successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for above-plan labor productivity growth and the additional reduction of output prime cost.

The situation in industry's base sectors, capital construction, and transportation is improving. Much has been done to develop the fuel and energy complex. As envisaged by the USSR energy program, major power industry capacities have been commissioned. Coal extraction plans were fulfilled last year, and the targets for petroleum and natural gas extraction have been exceeded since the start of the 5-year plan. Last year the republic's metallurgy workers noticeably increased the production of cast iron, steel, and rolled metals.

Gnerally speaking, the candidates deputy said, the republic's economy is developing increasingly confidently along the intensive path, thanks to the practical measures that have been taken. This is convincingly confirmed by the fact that all the increase in national income in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan has resulted from higher social labor productivity.

Substantial changes have occurred on the republic's industrial map. Dozens of enterprises, projects, and capacities which can rightly be described as industrial giants have been constructed. They include the major power blocks at the Chernobyl, south Ukraine, and Zaporozhye AES's, the "3000" mill at Zhdanov's Ilich Metallurgical Combine, Nikolayev's Imeni XXVI Sezda KPSS Alumina Plant, the Dnestr hydraulic power system, a number of mines, and capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers, agricultural machinery, and goods for the population in Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, Kharkov, Sumy, Ivano-Frankovsk, and other oblasts. The Soviet Ukraine's production potential has not only increased, but has also risen to a qualitatively new level in all respects.

Thanks to the implementation of the party's course toward further developing the agro-industrial complex, productivity in agriculture and stockraising is growing, although not as fast as one might wish. Despite the complex weather conditions, last year the republic produced its highest ever volume of gross agricultural output. Grain production increased and the plans for procurements of potatoes, vegetables, grapes, and livestock products were overfulfilled.

The achievements in economic development make it possible to successfully resolve social tasks. Since the start of the 5-year plan there has been a tangible growth in the population's real incomes and in payments and benefits from social consumption funds. Our people's living conditions are constantly improving. About 1.5 million citizens of the republic receive new housing each year. Much has also been done to improve trade and consumer services and to furtehr develop education, science, culture, and health services.

For their successes in the all-union socialist competition for results in 1984, the Ukranian SSR, eight oblasts, the city of Kiev, 60 cities and rayons, including Dnepropetrovsk, and many associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to describe the changes which have taken place over the past few years in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast and in industrial Dneprodzerzhinsk. In particular, it was stressed that the city's industrial potential is growing confidently and the difficult tasks of modernizing and retooling enteprises under conditions of continuing production are being successfully resolved.

Much has also been done in Dneprodzerzhinsk in the social sphere. Over the past 5 years the housing conditions of 17,000 families have been improved.

The network of trade and public catering enterprises has been expanded and the supply of food products to the population has improved. Enterprises' subsidiary farms are making a weighty contribution to this.

Everything that has been and is being done in the city, the candidate deputy stressed, is the result of the hard, persistent labor of all Dneprodzerzhinsk people. It is important for the city's fame that more and more people become masters of their job.

The main task, the speaker said, boils down to not only consolidating but augmenting the positive trends in economic development and doing everything necessary to ensure the successful fulfillment of the plans for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole. Higher rates of national economic growth have been outlined for this year than in previous years. All collectives and the republic as a whole have adopted high socialist pledges. That is why it is so important in the time remaining to show businesslike initiative and persistence in fulfilling the plans and to use all reserves to that end.

In order to scale the planned heights in all sectors of the republic's national economy, it is necessary first and foremost to more fully utilize existing production capacities and accelerate the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. It is a question of automating and mechanizing production, rapidly creating and introducing resource-saving equipment and techniques and flexible automated production processes, and making extensive use of microprocessors and biotechnology. There is no other way to radically increase the efficiency of social production.

Much is being done in this direction in the city's enterprises, in particular to introduce new equipment and automatic and flow lines and to automate shops and sections. But today that is not enough. It is necessary to do more and to do it better and more quickly. Some enterprises in the city are not fulfilling their labor productivity growth plans, and the proportion of workers involved in low-productivity manual labor still remains considerable. More attention must be devoted to job certification and the introduction of the team contract, especially as there is no need to look far for experience -- it is right at hand in your oblast. In short, increasing labor productivity in every possible way is the prime task of labor collectives and the entire city party organization.

As is well known, responding with deeds to the party's call, the republic's labor collectives have pledged to work for no less than 2 days this year on economized resources. The funds earned from above-plan savings will be primarily channeled into social needs, particularly into improving medical services to the population. This will be a weighty addition to the funds allocated to the city from the state budget, and these are considerable. Almost one-fourth more funds than were assimilated last year are envisaged this year for housing and civic construction alone. Capital investment for the development of the city's municipal services has been doubled this year.

The candidate deputy also dwelt on the questions of environmental protection in the city. On the initiative of the party gorkom, a contract has been concluded with the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and a comprehensive plan has been drawn up for work to improve the environment. The implementation of a number of nature conservation measures has already made it possible to significantly reduce discharges of pollutants into the atmosphere and the water. Nonetheless, a great deal more still needs to be done and the funds allocated for nature conservation are still not being fully assimilated in the city. It is necessary, by pooling the efforts of party, societ, economic, and trade union organs and the broad public, to do everything to ensure that environmental protection is considerably better organized.

Thus, there are responsible and difficult tasks in the spheres of both economic and sociocultural building. It is necessary to consolidate what has been achieved and to work constantly and purposefully to increase production efficiency through technical progress and the improved organization of production and labor. It is necessary to strive to ensure that our entire life is, so to speak, permeated by the principles of social justice. This means that, bu using primarily progressive forms of labor organization, it is necessary to ensure growth everywhere in labor productivity and in the appropriate fair remuneration -- according to labor. Whoever works better should earn more -- that must be the norm everywhere.

The speech also touched upon the topical problem of the development of modern economic thinking in leading cadres and all working people. Life shows, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that the obstacle in the way of progressive solutions in one sector or another is often not the lack of resources or potential but the prevalent stereotyped thinking and attempts to measure technical and economic progress by yesterday's yardsticks. But times change and conditions become more complex, and what was acceptable even yesterday is no longer sutiable today. That is why we must look ahead and resolutely avoid cliches, routine, and inertia.

The quality of work in the broad sense is of increasing, or it can even be said decisive, importance. This means that the plan must be fulfilled with fewer workers, less expenditure of energy and metal, and higher indicators of output quality. To this end everything new and frontranking which scientific and technical progress provides today must be persistently and consistently introduced in every team and section. Only with this approach is it possible to resolve the task set by the party of bringing labor productivity up to the highest world standards.

People who are ready and able to implement the party line and support it by their own practical deeds must work in every section, the candidate deputy stressed. After all, work of unprecedented scale and complexity is currently under way to improve developed socialism. It can only be implemented by enterprising and industrious people convinced of the rightness of our cause and profoundly devoted to the socialist motherland -- that is, competent people who have high ideological commitment and know their job.

Educating such people is a difficult and multifaceted process. They are educated, above all, by our system itself, the nature of socialist society, the Soviet way of life, the family, the school, and social organizations. At the same time everyone takes part in the educational process: People influence one another primarily through their own example, behavior, and attitude to work. A cadre worker may not be called an agitation or propaganda worker, but if he knows his job well, appraches it wholeheartedly, and performs it conscientiously, in so doing he is educating those around him in the best way. On the other hand, the shoddy worker, the absentee, and the self-seeker harms society not only by shirking his own work, but also by exerting a corrupting influence on people working alongside him, especially young people. There can be no doubt that if everyone joins forces and pools efforts, we can put a stop to any negative phenomena anywhere and ensure high standards and work quality in every section.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy dwelt on certain topical questions of the international situation. The Soviet Union operates in a single formation with the fraternal socialist countries in the world arena, and, increasingly, broad masses are coming to realize that socialism is the mainstream of social progress. Imperialist reaction is incapable of seriously slowing, much less stopping, socialism, but the deeper the general cirsis of capitalism becomes and the more entangled it becomes in its contradictions, the more desperate and adventurist are the measures to which it may resort.

The maintenance of peace and, above all, the prevention of nuclear war are a task of significance for truly all of mankind. History has entrusted socialism with the difficult and responsible mission of averting the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind. That is increasingly understood by the world's peoples, which is why the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state has won profound respect from all progressive mankind. The meaning of our state's peace initiatives is understood by and close to every sober-minded person and corresponds to the aspirations of all the peoples.

In his replies to questions from a correspondent of the CNN TV company, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out that success at the forthcoming new Soviet-U.S. talks requires the presence on each side of goodwill, a readiness for sensible compromises, and strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. I would like to hope that the United States will show realism, act in precisely this way, and join the Soviet Union in the search for effective solutions aimed at strengthening world peace.

History has repeatedly confirmed and continues to confirm that attempts to talk to our country in the language of moralizing and threats and from a position of strength are an absolutely hopeless venture. Nobody will succeed in shaking the Soviet people's close moral and political unity, their monolithic cohesion around the Leninist party, and their devotion to communist ideals. We are confident of the rightness of our cause, sure of our strengths, and capable of reliably defending our land, our system, and our way of life -- and we are doing so effectively.

In conclusion, V.V. Shcherbitskiy gave an assurance that he will make every effort to irreproachably fulfill his duty to the party and the people and justify voters' high trust, and wished the people of Dneprodzerzhinsk good health, happiness, prosperity, a successful completion to this year's plans, and a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

PM131607 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has discussed emergency measures to ensure the uninterrupted operation of transport in the current winter conditions. Ministries and departments were set the task of drastically reducing freightcar waiting time during loading and unloading operations and ensuring the rhythmic and efficient operation of transport, above all railroad transport.

The session analyzed the work of Kaliningrad Oblispolkom in ensuring economical and rational utilization of fuel and energy resources. It was noted that Kaliningrad Oblispolkom has adopted certain measures to ensure the application of the policy of savings in the oblast's economy.

At the same time, it was emphasized at the session that the level of the oblispolkom's organizational work still does not match the demands of the party and government in the sphere of production intensification and increased effiency in the utilization of fuel and energy.

The presidium session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY OF KAPITONOV'S WORKS

PM112023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "In the Vanguard of the Masses"]

[Text] Entry onto the stage of developed socialism is our people's great achievement, the natural result of the Communist Party's intense creative activity, and the selfless efforts of several generations of Soviet people. It is the result of the work of decades and, at the same time, the start of a great and complex shift toward resolving qualitatively new economic and sociopolitical tasks. Preparing for its next, 27th congress, the party attaches special significance to activating theoretical and political thought, comprehensively interpreting the path traveled, analyzing and generalizing the very rich experience accumulated in the course of socialist building, and determining key problems awaiting solution.

In this connection the book "Selected Speeches and Articles" by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is an outstanding phenomenon, (Footnote) (I.V. Kapitonov: "Selected Speeches and Articles" ["Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati"] Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1985, 520 pages) The materials in the anthology, which covers an almost 40-year period of the author's work, reflect both the first postwar years, which were full of the heroic struggle of the party and the people to rehabilitate the national economy, and the country's dogged ascent of the rungs of the 5-year plans toward the present heights of the economy and culture and the formation of a developed socialist society.

The works inocrporated in the book attest to the living continuity of the party's policy and its creative approach to resolving urgent tasks. An article analyzing the work of plant agitators in the unforgettable year of 1945, when the country's industry was just being reorganized for peaceful production, is followed by materials describing the practice of party committees and primary party organizations in enhancing the vanguard role of Communists and improving work style and all internal party life, and the efforts aimed at improving party leadership of the national economy and culture by skillfully combining political, organizational, and economic activity.

Over the years the conditions and circumstances of the party's work among the masses have changed, and the methods of organizing work and the ways and means of resolving the specific tasks which have arisen at a particular stage have been updated and improved, but the chief aim -- the good of man and constant concern for the fuller satisfaction of his material and spiritual needs -- remained and still remains unchanged, and the book shows this well.

All our successes are organically connected with the further enhancement of the role of the party as the leading and organizing force in Soviet society. Having traveled a tremendous historic path and overcome all trials and difficulties, the party has led the country to great victories, augmented its own strength, and won unquestionable political and moral prestige among the masses. Remaining by its nature a party of the working class, it honestly fulfills the role of the vanguard of the entire Soviet people (p 444).

The party's leading role is realized more efficiently, the stronger and more multifaceted that its ties with the masses are and the more profoundly that it knows and the better it takes into account people's needs and concerns in its policy.

The decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums clearly define the ways to further strengthen these ties, to enhance the leading role of the Communists and the military of primary party organizations, and to improve internal party relations and the style of party leadership. The struggle mounted by the party to assert order, organization, and discipline everywhere and to enhance the exactingness and responsibility of cadres has received universal approval.

"A reliable way to strengthen the party's leading role," Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out in the article "Up to the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism," "is to consistently observe Leninist norms and principles and the Leninist style in the activities of party committees, state and economic organs, and public organizations."

It is in just this vein that questions connected with the further development of socialist democracy, the strengthening of the party's ideological and organizational unity, the development of Communists' initiative, and the enhancement of their responsibility for the assigned task are examined in the book.

Backed up by decisions of the party and its Central Committee, the author cites great factual material revealing features of the Leninist style in the party's activity and the practice in the CPSU of ensuring the elective nature and accountability of party organs, publicity in their work, the collective nature of leadership, criticism and self-criticism, and monitoring and verificiation of execution of decisions. Special attention is devoted in the pages of the anthology to the role of primary party organizations, which are the basis of the party and its reliable foundation.

It was K. Marx and F. Engels who regarded the local links of the proletarian party as the center and nucleus of work among working people ("Works," Vol 7, p 262). In creating our party, V.I. Lenin pointed to the need to ensure that primary organizations become its chief organizational cell in actual fact and not just in words. Their significance increased all the time under the conditions of socialist building, when, as Vladimir Ilich pointed out, "carrying out the work of agitation, propaganda, and organization and adapting themselves decisively to all spheres of social life and decisively to all varieties and subdividisons of the working mass, they must systematically educate themselves, the party, the class, and the masses with such multifaceted work." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 191)

Under modern conditions the primary party organization, being the political nucleus of the labor collective, is responsible to the party for all aspects of its activity and development, for the creation of a healthy moral and political climate in it, and for its contribution to the common cause. This requires party organizations to concentrate their efforts and attention on lively work with people, ensure the unity or organizational and ideological education work in practice, strictly fulfill the decisions that are adopted, enhance businesslike efficiency and coherence in work, eradicate formalism and the creation of paperwork, and strengthen in every possible way the party's influence on the work style of economic leaders, soviet organs, and trade union, Komsomol, the other public organizations (p 457).

Policy is implemented through people. This Leninist principle is fundamentally important for party work with cadres. The subject of cadre training and the structure of organizational, political, and educational work with people occupies an important place in the pages of I.V. Kapitonov's book. He explains in the light of party directives the characteristic trends in its cadre policy, a policy aimed at ensuring that the leadership in all sectors of party, state, economic, cultural, and educational work is in the hands of people who are politically mature, highly moral, competent, and enterprising and possess organziational abilities and a sense of innovation.

Firm and conscientious party discipline has been a distinguishing feature of the CPSU since the time of its foundation. This quality is becoming particularly topical today, when the greater scope and complexity of the tasks facing Soviet society require impeccable order and organization in all areas, and in all sectors of the national economy. Here too, the book notes, much depends on the example set by Communists, who are called upon, in Lenin's words, to march ahead of everybody in terms of labor discipline and energy.

Improving developed socialist society also means systematically solving social problems and ensuring higher living standards for Soviet people. Therefore, the task set by the party is law-governed -- to give a new and even broader scope to the multifaceted work to satisfy the working people's growing requirements for industrial goods and services. The materials in the anthology describe in detail how that task of paramount importance is being resolved and analyze existing difficulties and the ways to overcome them.

Much has been done recently to develop the production of goods for the population. In light industry, for example, production capital had already doubled in 1983 by comparison with 1970. Major specialized enterprises and shops for the manufacture of articles for cultural, everyday life, and domestic purposes have been established within group "A" sectors. Local industry is developing rapidly. At the same time, as the author notes, the population's growing purchasing power is still not fully satisfied. Constant and increasingly persistent work is required to overcome the shortage of goods and services and achieve a balance between supply and demand. Faster progress along this path will be helped by improving the effectiveness of material incentives for labor and successfully resolving social problems. This will display even more fully the advantages of the socialist way of life and will enhance the authority and prestige of the society of developed socialism in the world arena.

The book cites facts which show that some ministries and departments, production associations, and enterprises are still working below their full potential, fail to meet the targets for production of articles for the population, and do not fulfill their prescribed product range plans. Favorable average indicators at times cover up the consistent lagging of some enterprises, whose leaders seem to accept the prevailing conditions. Of course, the author argues, each one of them obviously has his own problems and difficulties. Therefore, party committees and economic management organs must be that much more persistent in ensuring steady work by enterprises and mobilizing the creative energy of labor collective to eliminate lagging and ensure that state targets and socialist pledges are unconditionally fulfilled. And this is not just a matter of economic discipline. It is also a question of party and political responsibility.

Many of the materials in the anthology reflect the fundamental trends of the party's and the Soviet state's foreign policy course. The author reveals the peace-loving nature of our foreign policy. Its humanitarian substance is embodied in the struggle to prevent the catastrophe of war and in the consistent implementation of the Leninist strategy of peace. This struggle is inseparable from firm opposition to the aggressive aspirations of bellicose imperialist reaction. The CPSU's peace-loving policy is effective because it accords with the interests and aspirations of all working people and all peoples. It is based on the real economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states, on the desire for peace of the millions-strong masses in all countries.

An important place in the book is occupied by questions concerning the CPSU's activity as a component of the international communist movement.

Loyalty to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism runs through the entire history of Lenin's party. Each one of our successes in improving developed socialist society and further strengthening the Soviet state's might is of international significance and serves the common cause of world socialism and the peoples' struggle agains imperialism, for democracy, national freedom, and social progress.

I.V. Kapitonov's book is further evidence of the increase in the party's ideological and theoretical activity at a time when immediate preparations have started for the 27th CPSU Congress and work is in progress on the new edition of the party program. Theory enriched by new experience and experience creatively substantiated in the light of Marxist-Leninist theory -- this has always been and remains a most important source of our party's strength.

RESOLUTION LISTS SOCIALIST COMPETITION WINNERS

PM121004 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Feb 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee examined the results of the all-union socialist competition of union and autonomous republics, krays and oblast, cities, autonomous okrugs, urban and rural rayons, and collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations, institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984.

The adopted resolution notes that working people in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, and other sectors of the national economy achieved new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1984 the dynamic development of social production and the growth of its efficiency were ensured and quality indicators improved.

In industry, plan targets for the total volume of output and the production of many types of products were overfulfilled. Major new enterprises and social and cultural facilities were commissioned. Working people in agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex did considerable work toward the implementation of the USSR food program and achieved an increase in the production and purchase of meat, milk, eggs, and a number of other types of agricultural produce. The vast majority of labor collectives coped successfully with socialist pledges for the above-plan increase in labor productivity and the reduction of prime cost.

On the basis of the development of social production, measures to improve the people's well-being were consistently implemented. Health care, public education, and culture were further developed.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee note that many enterprises and certain sectors, republics, krays, and oblasts did not succeed in orienting the competition toward the attainment of results guaranteeing a steady growth in production. Laggardness was not overcome in all areas by a long way. This applies particularly to the fulfillment of the plan concerning the range of articles and contracts for output deliveries. Nor was the timely commissioning of production capacities ensured everywhere. The nonfulfillment of targets for the introduction of new machinery and technology into production and the saving of materials, fuel, and energy is still a major shortcoming.

Certain republics, krays, and oblasts permitted laggardness to occur with the fulfillment of the USSR food program and the construction of sociocultural and consumer facilities.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee deemed the following to be the winners and awarded them the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee:

For high results in the all-union socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984:

Union Republics

RSFSR
Ukrainian SSR
Belorussian SSR
Georgian SSR
Azerbaijan SSR
Lithuanian SSR
Latvian SSR
Kirgiz SSR
Armenian SSR
Estonian SSR

Autonomous Republics, Krays, and Oblasts [subhead]

In the RSFSR: Bashkir ASSR, Dagestan ASSR, Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, Kalmyk ASSR, Komi ASSR, Mari ASSR, Tatar ASSR, Tuva ASSR, Yakutsk ASSR, Altay Kray, Krasnodar Kray, Stavropol Kray, Belgorod Oblast, Vologda Oblast, Kursk Oblast, Leningrad City, Leningrad Oblast, Magadan Oblast, Moscow City, Novosibirsk Oblast, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Tomsk Oblast, Tula Oblast;

In the Ukrainian SSR: Vinnitsa Oblast, Zhitomir Oblast, Transcarpathian Oblast, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, Kiev City, Kiev Oblast, Crimean Oblast, Lvov Oblast, Cherkassy Oblast:

In the Belorussian SSR: Brest Oblast, Grodno Oblast;

In the Uzbek SSR: Namanagan Oblast;

In the Kazakh SSR: Aktyubinsk Oblast, East Kazakhstan Oblast, Guryev Oblast, Mangyshlak Oblast;

In the Georgian SSR: Abkhaz ASSR;

In the Azerbaijan SSR: Nakhichevan ASSR;

In the Kirgiz SSR: Osh Oblast;

In the Tajik SSR: Leninabad Oblast;

In the Turkmen SSR: Chardzhou Oblast.

Cities

In the RSFSR: Astrakhan, Balakovo (Saratov Oblast), Blagoveshchensk (Amur Oblast), Bryansk, Vladivostok, Volgograd, Voronezh, Gorkiy, Groznyy, Ivanovo, Irkutsk, Kalinin, Kaliningrad (Moscow Oblast), Kaluga, Kingisepp (Leningrad Oblast), Kirov (Kirov Oblast), Kosroma, Krasnokamensk (Chita Oblast), Kuybyshev (Kuybyshev Oblast), Kurgan, Kipetsk, Monchegorsk (Murmansk Oblast), Novgorod, Novorossiysk (Krasnodar Kray), Novyy Urengoy (Yamalo-Nenetsk Autonomous Okrug), Norilsk (Krasnoyarsk Kray), Omsk, Ordzhonikidze (North Osetian ASSR), Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Pervouralsk (Sverdlovsk Oblast), Perm, Petrozavodsk, Pskov, Ryazan, Saransk, Svetlyy (Kaliningrad Oblast), Severodvinsk (Arkhangelsk Oblast), Smolensk, Tambov, Ulyanovsk, Ustinov, Khabarovsk, Cheboksary, Chelyabinsk, Shakhty (Rostov Oblast), Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Yurga (Kemerovo Oblast), Yaroslavl;

In the Ukrainian SSR: Berdyansk (Zaporozhye Oblast), Voroshilovgrad, Gorlovka (Donetsk Oblast), Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Dubno (Rovno Oblast), Kamenets-Podolskiy (Khmelnitsky Oblast), Kremenchug (Poltava Oblast), Lutsk, Nikolayev (Nikolayev Oblast), Odessa, Svetlovodsk (Kirovograd Oblast), Sevastopol (Crimeanst), Ternopol, Kharkov;

In the Belorussian SSR: Vitebsk, Minsk, Mogilev;

In the Uzbek SSR: Angren (Tashkent Oblast), Andizhan, Kokand (Fergana Oblast), Takhiatash (Karakalpak ASSR);

In the Kazakh SSR: Alma-Ata, Pavlodar, Rudnyy (Kustanay Oblast), Tselinograd;

In the Georgian SSR: Batumi, Poti;

In the Azerbaijan SSR: Mingechaur;

In the Lithuanian SSR: Vilnius, Shyaulyay;

In the Moldavian SSR: Kishinev;

In the Latvian SSR: Riga;

In the Kirgiz SSR: Frunze, Tash-Kumyr (Osh Oblast);

In the Armenian SSR: Yerevan, Kirovakan;

In the Turkmen SSR: Ashkhabad;

In the Estonian SSR: Tallinn;

Koryak and Evenki Autonomous Okrugs and 10 urban and 228 rural rayons, including the following rayons in the RSFSR;

Belokatayskiy, Ilishevskiy, Kiginskiy, Tatyshlinskiy, and Yakaulskiy Rayons in the Bashkir ASSR; Sovetskiy Rayon in Ulan-Ude (Buryat ASSR); Gergebilskiy, Kizilyurtovskiy, Magaramkentskiy, and Khunzakhskiy Rayons in the Dagestan ASSR; Baksanskiy and Terskiy Rayons in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR; Tselinnyy Rayon in the Kalmyk ASSR; Olonetskiy and Prionezhskiy Rayons in the Karelian ASSR; Udorskiy and Ust-Tsilemskiy Rayons in the Komi ASSR; Volzhskiy and Medvedevskiy Rayons in the Mari ASSR; Mozdokskiy, Laishevskiy, Rybno-Slobodskiy, and Sabinskiy Rayons in the Tatar ASSR; Mongun-Tayginskiy Rayon in the Tuva ASSR; and Mozhginskiy Rayon in the Udmurt ASSR;

Achkhoy-Martanovskiy and Vedenskiy Rayons in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR; Cheboksarskiy Rayon in the Chuvash ASSR; Verkhnekolymskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, and Churapchinskiy Rayons in the Yakutsk ASSR; Zmeinogorskiy, Klyuchevskiy, Slavgorodskiy, and Tabunskiy Rayons in Altay Kray: Ulaganskiy Rayon in Gorno-Altay Autonomous Oblast; Anapskiy, Bryukhovetskiy, Vyselkovskiy, Kanevskiy, and Slavyanskiy Rayons in Krasnodar Kray; Berezovskiy, Turukhanskiy, and Shushenskiy Rayons in Krasnoyarsk Kray; Altayskiy Rayon in Khakass Autonomous Oblast; Kavalerovskiy and Chuguyevskiy Rayons in Maritime Kray; Kirovskiy, Kochubeyevskiy, Levokumskiy, Petrovskiy, and Predgornyy Rayons in Stavropol Kray; Vyazemskiy Rayon in Khabarovsk Kray; Magdagachinskiy Rayon in Amur Oblast; Limanskiy Rayon in Astrakhan Oblast; Krasnogorskiy Rayon in Bryansk Oblast; Suzdalskiy Rayon in Vladimir Oblast; Vashkinskiy Rayon in Vologda Oblast; Bolshemurashinskiy, Gorodetskiy, Kstovskiy, and Shatkovskiy Rayons in Gorkiy Oblast; Lukhskiy Rayon in Ivanovo Oblast; Usolskiy Rayon in Irkutsk Oblast; Nesterovskiy Rayon in Kaliningrad Oblast; Zhukovskiy Rayon in Kaluga Oblast; Oktyabrskiy Rayon in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy City and Bystrinskiy Rayon, both in Kamchatka Oblast; Promyshlennovskiy and Chebulsinskiy Rayons in Kemerovo Oblast; Khalturinskiy Rayon in Kirov Oblast; Kostromskiy Rayon in Kostroma Oblast; Vyborgskiy and Smolenskiy Rayons in Leningrad City; Lomonosovskiy and Tosnenskiy Rayons in Leningrad Oblast; Stanovlyanskiy Rayon in Lipetsk Oblast; Severo-Evenskiy Rayon in Magadan Oblast; Kuybyshevskiy and Perovskiy Rayons in Moscow City; Voskresenskiy, Leninskiy, Ramenskiy, and Serpukhovskiy Rayons in Moscow Oblast; Kolskiy Rayon in Murmansk Oblast; Dovolenskiy, Zdvinskiy, and Ordynskiy Rayons in Novosibirsk Oblast; Gorkovskiy, Znamenskiy, and Omskiy Rayons in Omsk Oblast, Livenskiy Rayon in Orel Oblast; Solikamskiy Rayon in Perm Oblast; Gdovskiy Rayon in Pskov Oblast; Zernogradskiy and Salskiy Rayons in Rostov Oblast; Mikhaylovskiy, Rybnovskiy, and Ruazanskiy Rayons in Ryazan Oblast; Anivskiy Rayon in Sakhalin Oblast; Bogdanovichskiy, Pyshminskiy, Slobodo-Turinskiy, and Turinskiy Rayons in Sverdlovsk Oblast; Krasninskiy and Smolenskiy Rayons in Smolensk Oblast; Aleksandrovskiy and Tomskiy Rayons in Tomsk Oblast; Yefremovskiy, Novomoskovskiy, and Uzlovskiy Rayons in Tula Oblast; Zavodoukovskiy, Isetskiy, Tyumenskiy and Yalutorovskiy Rayons in Tyumen Oblast; Mogoytuyskiy Rayon in Aga Buryat Autonomous Okrug; and Yaroslavskiy Rayon in Yaroslavl Oblast.

The following are deemed winners and awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee:

A total of 880 collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations, and institutions in industry, construction, transportation, and other sectors of the national economy, and scientific research, planning, and design organizations, of which 518 are to be entered on the All-Union Board of Honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements;

A total of 750 collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agro-industrial associations, interfarm enterprises, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, of which 250 are to be entered on the All-Union Board of Honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee instructed party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to analyze profoundly and comprehensively the results of socialist competition in 1984 and to generalize and disseminate the winners' experience. They must seek to promptly eliminate the existing shortcomings and efficient fulfill targets for the production and delivery of the most important types of output and consumer goods. Efforts must be focused on the resolution of tasks to accelerate scientific and technical progress; ensure rational economic management and all-around savings of material, financial, and other resources; and strengthen state and labor discipline. The initiative of the country's best collectives to work on saved materials, raw materials, and

fuel for 2 days in the year must be disseminated everywhere. An above-plan savings fund must be set up at every enterprise and in every oblast, kray, and republic.

Attention must be stepped up toward the laggard and average labor collectives and they must be given effective help to achieve higher results in the competition. More efficient use must be made of leading management experience and measures of moral and material incentives for the initiative of workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists.

The editorial offices of central, republican, sector, and local newspapers, magazines, radio, and television must more fully and systematically cover the course of the all-union socialist competition, give support to the initiatives of production front-runners and innovators, monitor the fulfillment of pledges, and give vivid accounts of people of heroic labor.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee warmly congratulates the winners of the all-union socialist competition for 1984 and call on workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, technicians, and working people in all sectors of the national economy to ensure the successful fulfillment of targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan, to mark with labor achievements the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, and to greet the Leninist party's 27th congress in a fitting manner.

The list of labor collectives and urban and rural rayons awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee is published in sector, republican, kray, and oblast newspapers.

PARTY CONTROL COMMITTEE HITS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL LABOR

PM131115 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Feb 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee: Reinforcing Labor Discipline"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Commitee Party Control Committee has checked up on the progress of the implementation of the 28 July 1983 CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution "On Stepping Up Work To Reinforce Socialist Labor Discipline" in the Poltava Oblast's agro-industrial sector.

The committee's decision, adopted on the basis of the results revealed by the checkup, notes that party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic managers in the oblast's agro-industrial sector have been doing a certain amount of work in this sphere which has made it possible to somewhat reduce nonproductive losses of working time and to decrease cadre turnover. At the same time, the reorganization in the light of the demands of the aforementioned resolution is proceding slowly and, in a number of cases, work in compliance with this important document has been reduced to a short-lived campaign. Labor discipline on many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and at agro-industrial complex enterprises remains unsatisfactory. Thus, over 9 months of the past year in the 11 rural rayons where the checkup was carried out, there were more than 3,500 people guilty of absenteeism on kolkhozes and sovkhozes through whom 117,000 man-days were lost. There were many cases of violation of discipline by managerial personnel.

On most farms practical conclusions have not been drawn from the instructions on the need to establish order in keeping records of kolkhoz members' and workers' turnout for work. On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes distortions in these records have been revealed. On the "Ukraina" Sovkhoz, Lubenskiy Rayon, there were 14 people guilty of absenteeism according to the records, but the checkup revealed that there were 88, or 1 in 5 of the sovkhoz workers. Similar violations were exposed on the sovkhoz named for Kuybyshev, in Orzhitskiy Rayon, and the "Avangard" Kolkhoz, Karlovskiy Rayon. The resolution on reinforcing labor discipline had not been discussed in the primary party organizations of these and a number of other farms.

The boards of many kolkhozes and the administration of sovkhozes have failed to adopt an exacting attitude toward team, livestock unit, section, and production unit leaders who do not take prompt and strict action against violators of discipline. Almost one-fourth of the people guilty of absenteeism have not been disciplined. More than one-half of the cases of violations of labor discipline have not been discussed at meetings organized at places of employment. This curtails the role of labor collectives in the education of the working people. Trials of labor discipline violators by comrades' courts are very rare. Measures to exert influence on people guilty of absenteeism such as withholding material benefits, or deducting the days missed from their next leave due to them as provided for by the law, are practically never used. Trade unions remain on the sidelines in this matter. On farms in Kobelyaksiy Rayon 12 of the 430 people guilty of absenteeism had their leave reduced, in Orzhitskiy Rayon 15 out of 280, and in Karlovskiy 1 out of 85.

The low standard of labor discipline on farms has an adverse effect on the production of agricultural products. Over 9 months of the past year, one-third of the kolkhozes where the checkup was carried out failed to fulfill the plan for meat sales to the state, and one in five kolkhozes failed to fulfill the milk sales plan.

Nonproductive losses of working time are, to a considerable extent, made up by enlisting the help of working people from industrial enterprises and organizations, on which considerable amounts of state funds are spent. In Globinskiy and Piryatinskiy Rayons by just eliminating absenteeism on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the dependence on industrial workers' help could be reduced by 20 percent.

Meat, dairy, and sugar industry production association leaders and party and trade union organizations have failed to adopt adequate measures to reinforce labor discipline. There is a considerable number of people guilty of absenteeism in these sectors. Violations of labor discipline are tolerated here in teams which operate the single job schedule system. At the Poltava and Lubny Meat Combines and Dairies and the Piryatin Cheese Factory, attempts to cover up absenteeism have been exposed. As a result of the low level of labor discipline and poor educational work, there are many cases of embezzlement of socialist property at enterprises within these associations.

A social evil such as drunkeness which undermines labor discipline is not being decisively combated in the oblast's agro-industrial sector. Among the people guilty of alcohol abuse there are Communists too. However, party organizations have, in a number of cases, adopted an unprincipled stance toward them.

The oblast agro-industrial association and the oblast agricultural administration are not sufficiently exacting toward rayon agro-industrial association managers as regards the implementation of party and government decisions on questions of reinforcing discipline and they do not liaise properly with trade union organizations in work on the implementation of these decisions.

The oblast trade council and sectorial oblast and rayon trade union committee of workers in agriculture and the food industry are doing little to implement the resolution on reinforcing labor discipline. Many leaders of the aforementioned trade union organs have not taken part personally in this work at enterprises and organizations. Certain trade union committees do not pay enough attention to the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and to the improvement of the production and living conditions of workers and kolkhoz members. A number of them display an unprincipled attitude toward economic managers who infringe the requirements of the Law on Labor Collectives.

The decision emphasizes that certain party gorkoms and raykoms have adopted a formalistic attitude to political and organizational work on the implementation of party and government resolutions on the reinforcement of labor discipline and that their supervision of the implementation of measures adopted locally on this question is inadequate. The state of labor discipline and the work that is being done to reinforce it it is not given sufficient coverage in the press and in verbal and visual propaganda.

The CPSU Central Committee People's Control Committee has instructed the Poltava Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom to examine the results of the checkup that was carried out and to adopt the measures necessary to eliminate the shortcomings and omissions revealed in the work on the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution on reinforcing socialist labor discipline in the oblast's agro-industrial sector.

The Poltava Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom Bureau has discussed the decision of the CPSU Central Committee People's Control Committee and approved measures to eliminate the shortcomings exposed by the checkup and to boost work to reinforce socialist labor discipline in the oblast's agro-industrial sector. Specific measures have also been drawn up at party gorkoms and raykoms, and monitoring of the implementation of measures adopted earlier has been intensified.

The issue has been discussed by the oblispolkom and by the presidiums of the oblast trade union committees of workers in agriculture and the food industry.

A number of officials have been strictly called to account for their failure to adopt the measures necessary to reinforce labor discipline on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and at enterprises.

Meetings are being held in labor collectives and party and trade union organizations at which the state of labor discipline is being analyzed and measures to reinforce labor discipline in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution on this question are being discussed.

ZONAL CONFERENCE HELD ON FARM FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

PM140937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Intensification -- Main Avenue"]

[Text] A zonal conference of secretaries and section chiefs of party kraykoms and obkoms and chairmen of agro-industrial associations of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East was held in Tomsk 7-8 February.

There was an examination of questions concerning the broad introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract in stockraising and the intensification of organizational and political work among stockraisers in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko. A report was presented by V.P. Nikonov, RSFSR minister of agriculture.

The following addressed the conference: V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; A.G. Melnikov, first secretary of Tomsk CPSU Obkom; and other party, soviet, and economic workers.

The conference participants familiarized themselves with the work experience of party organizations on leading Tomsk Oblast farms in the intensification of stockraising, the introduction of the collective contract and financial autonomy, and the fulfillment of the food program.

Taking part in the conference's work were V.K. Onisovets and Yu.V. Petrov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

EDITORIAL ON MILITARY KOMSOMOL SETTING EXAMPLE

PM131703 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Komsomol Members Must Set a Disciplinary Example"]

[Excerpt] Military districts, groups of forces, and fleets can provide many examples of thoughtful, purposeful work by Komsomol organizations to establish strong military discipline in every unit, in ships, and in military academies and to ensure that each and every Komsomol member sets an example. Since the Fifth All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, Komsomol committees and bureaus have been giving more assistance to commanders, political workers, and party organizations in educating young people in the spirit of high discipline. Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent party Central Committee plenums, and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Army and Navy Komsomol is concentrating its efforts on further strengthening military discipline -- an important factor in the combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships.

Military discipline is based on ideological conviction, a high degree of political consciousness among personnel, and deep understanding on their part of their patriotic and international duty to the motherland, party, and people. Under the leadership of political organs and party organizations, Komsomol organizations are called upon to exploit every opportunity for instilling communist conviction in young people and to persistently propagandize the combat traditions of the Army and Navy and the demands of the military oath and regulations.

The Army and Navy Komsomol has many proven and effective forms and methods of work at its disposal. They include Lenin readings and lessons, evening classes on specific topics, and various measures within the framework of the all-union Lenin review entitled "Implementing the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress!" They include meetings with veterans -- living repositories of the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the Armed Forces. The Komsomol organizations' multifaceted work contributes to the education of troops as politically conscious, able defenders of the socialist motherland. The young people have engraved on their hearts the indisputable fact that the glorious military deeds of the front-line soldiers and the courage and steadfastness in battle against the enemy were possible only on the basis of strict and unswerving observance of the oath, precise fulfillment of commanders' orders, and loyalty to patriotic duty.

But not everywhere are Komsomol organizations yet displaying the proper concern for strengthening discipline. In some cases you find a passion for mass events and a desire to give an impression of feverish activity, with active, head-to-head work with the men being replaced by excessive paper work. Phenomena of this kind have occurred, for example, in N unit, Leningrad Military District, where Senior Lieutenant N. Ipatov is a Komsomol worker.

Formalism and complacency cannot be tolerated in Komsomol organizations' activity to ensure that every young officer, ensign, warrant officer, sergeant and petty officer, soldier, and seaman sets an example in the fulfillment of regulation duties. In Komsomol collectives an atmosphere must be created of high exactingness and intolerance of the slightest violation of discipline and of anything that contradicts the norms of communist morality.

A persistent effort must be made to ensure that every Komsomol member sets an example at classes, in drill, and in the barracks and crew quarters; is a model of efficiency and diligence; and unswervingly observes the demands of the oath and regulations. There must be greater concern for cultural and mass sports work and for the organization of young people's recreation.

It was said at the fifth all-army conference that the Army and Navy Komsomol have the very important task of struggling to totally eradicate negative phenomena among young people. It must use every available method, employing the force of persuasion, the demands of military regulations, the collective's opinion, and comrades' principledness to resolutely condemn and eliminate all manifestations of nonregulation relationships between servicemen.

The instilling of high discipline in young troops must be closely combined with the inculcation in them of a heightened sense of the increased danger of war, political and military vigilance, and readiness any moment to carry out their combat task of repulsing an aggressor.

It is the duty of the Komsomol aktiv, USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov stressed in his speech at the Turkestan Military District Komsomol conference, to know the thoughts and mood of the troops, to come to their aid in good time, and to carry out skillful man-to-man work with Komsomol members and young troops. It is important to ensure that every Komsomol member knows and fulfills the demands of the military oath, regulations, and military ethics and strictly observes the norms and rules of Soviet morals.

Komsomol personnel and the entire Komsomol aktiv of the Army and Navy must be deeply aware of the idea that strengthening discipline is not a brief campaign but involves painstaking, day-to-day work. Helping a commander or party organization to create a united, harmonious combat family in the subunit, unit, or ship and strengthening discipline and regulation procedure is above all a matter of setting a personal Komsomol example in terms of the strict observance of the military oath and regulations.

PETROV COMMEMORATES 67TH ARMY, NAVY ANNIVERSARY

LD131801 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1224 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister, points out in an article for TASS dedicated to the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy that the Soviet Armed Forces were born in the fire of revolutionary battles with the enemies of the socialist homeland. Created by V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party, they have carried the combat banners with honor through all the trials of past years.

From the first days after the establishment of Soviet power, international imperialism, together with the internal counterrevolution, tried to throttle the young Soviet state. This was why, immediately after the October victory, the organization of the armed defense of the Land of the Soviets became the most important task for party and state. V.I. Lenin pointed out that "every revolution is only of value when it is able to defend itself...."

When thinking today of the events of those distant years, our people hold sacred the exploits of the first defenders of the revolution. During the bitter battle which continued for more than 3 years, the Red Army and Navy rebuffed many campaigns carried out by the imperialist aggressors and the White Guard hordes, and defended the achievements of Great October.

The unfading exploit of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces during the Great Patriotic War are a powerful manifestation of the strength of socialism and the social and state order of our country, the USSR first deputy minister of defense went on to emphasize. Soon the Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist countries, and all progressive mankind will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of our great victory in the battle, unprecedented in its scale and bitterness, against the most reactionary strike force of imperialism -- Hitlerite fascism.

The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War marked the victory of the Soviet social and state system, our economy, Marxist-Leninist ideology, socialist military organization, over the sociopolitical system, economic system, misanthropic ideology, and the military machine of aggressive imperialistic states.

The organizer of the struggle of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was the Communist Party, having the unbounded trust and full support of the Soviet people.

Our victory became the historic boundary in the destiny of mankind. The routing of German fascism and, subsequently, Japanese militarism had the deepest influence on the entire course of world development, the article notes.

For virtually 4 decades mankind has not known the calamities of a new world war; during all these years the efforts of the USSR and its allies, the constantly growing economy of countries of the socialist community, the might of their military-political defense union, the Warsaw Pact, have been used only for the happiness of the people, in the name of legality, for the sake of the victory of peace, democracy, and socialism. The CPSU, the Soviet state, all of our people, are full of determination to remove the threat of war which hangs over mankind.

Steadfastly continuing the active struggle to avert the threat of war and curb the arms race, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defense capability and enhance the combat might of the Army and Navy.

The Soviet Armed Forces, like the fraternal countries' armies, were created exclusively to defend the gains of socialism and have no other tasks whatsoever. All fabrications by imperialist propaganda about some kind of threat from the socialist states are without foundation. But the level of our defense is such that it is the main obstacle blocking the way of adventurist policies by the aggressive forces of imperialism. "...We are under an obligation to concern ourselves about adequate security for our country and its friends and allies," Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes. "This is being done. And let everyone know that no one with ideas of military adventures will succeed in catching us unawares, no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory blow."

The Soviet people, Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov stresses in conclusion to his article, can be sure that no intrigues by imperialists will catch us unawares. Our Armed Forces are capable of dealing a crushing rebuff to any aggression, whencesoever it may come. The peaceful labor of Soviet people is defended and reliably defended.

CIVIL DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON SURVIVING NUCLEAR WAR

PM131557 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 8 February carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Major General B. Myachin, chief of the Turkmen SSR Civil Defense Staff, whose main theme -- as reflected in the rubric and title of the article -- is that "civil defense is the concern of each and everyone." The author devotes the bulk of the article to a review of the role, structure, and tasks of the republic's civil defense, but only after placing this in the context of a U.S.-exacerbated international situation and declaring that:

"The Soviet state unswervingly pursues a peace-loving policy, and it is doing everything to avert a world themonuclear conflict. We possess everything necessary to curb an aggressor if he dares to encroach on our motherland or the countries of socialism. Soviet people's peaceful labor is guarded by our valiant Armed Forces, which are ready at any moment to inflict a crushing relatiatory strike against an aggressor.

"Alongside this, the USSR's civil defense occupies an important place in the overall system of statewide defense measures being implemented by our state. This includes the system of measures carried out in advance, in peacetime, with a view to protecting the population and national economic installations against nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons, and also for purposes of implementing salvage operations in possible centers of mass destruction.

"Whoever preserves people's lives, ensures the steady functioning of the organs of administration and of enterprises, and protects agricultural products against damage can hold out in a nuclear missile war [v raketno-yadernoy voyne mozhet vystoyat tot, kto sokhranit zhizn lyudey, obespechit ustoychivuyu rabotu organov upravleniya, predpriyatiy, kto zashchitit ot porazheniya produkty selskokhozyaysyvennogo proizvodstva]. Therefore, it is important that all the people responsible for this work strictly implement civil defense engineering and technical measures during the construction and reconstruction of diverse national economic installations. Local organs of power and the leaders of economic and public organizations must display more initiative in the solution of these important tasks.

"Our scientific research and design institutions have created reliable shelter designs for protecting people against the destructive factors of nuclear weapons. The preparation of protective installations is a matter of great state importance."